



# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING JAN. 15, 1954

VOL. XII, No. 3 -- PAGES 47 - 74

Battleline For Bricker. . .

## TREATY POWER FIGHT

(AND WHAT THE "WHICH" CLAUSE DOES)

---

Ike-Durkin-Taft--

What They Proposed

PAGE 68

Dinnerpails Or

Breadlines?

PAGE 52

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*

## in this report . . .

|  | PAGE      |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Curtail President's Treaty Powers? . . . . .</b>                                  | <b>47</b> |
| <b>Equal Rights: Woman's Place Is In The<br/>Constitution (They Say) . . . . .</b>   | <b>51</b> |
| <b>Hard Times? Just In Case, Administration<br/>Is Readyng Its Program . . . . .</b> | <b>52</b> |

## contents . . . (For Thumbnail Index, see inside back cover)

|                               | PAGE      |   | PAGE      |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| <b>BEHIND THE HEADLINES</b>   |           | <b>Reports, Recommendations . . . . .</b> | <b>62</b> |
| Bricker Resolution . . . . .  | 47        | Coming Up . . . . .                       | 63        |
| Equal Rights . . . . .        | 51        | Briefs . . . . .                          | 63        |
| Anti-Slump Plans . . . . .    | 52        | <b>AROUND THE CAPITOL . . . . .</b>       | <b>64</b> |
| <b>PRESSURES</b>              |           | Congressional Briefs . . . . .            | 65        |
| Lobby Registrations . . . . . | 55        | Congressional Quotes . . . . .            | 66        |
| Pressure Points . . . . .     | 56        | <b>EXECUTIVE BRANCH . . . . .</b>         | <b>67</b> |
| <b>FLOOR ACTION . . . . .</b> | <b>57</b> | President's Press Conference . . . . .    | 67        |
| Senate Votes . . . . .        | 59        | Departments, Agencies . . . . .           | 71        |
| <b>COMMITTEE ROUNDUP</b>      |           | <b>POLITICAL NOTES . . . . .</b>          | <b>72</b> |
| Action . . . . .              | 60        | State Roundup . . . . .                   | 73        |
| New Hearings . . . . .        | 61        | <b>LATE DEVELOPMENTS . . . . .</b>        | <b>74</b> |
| Continued Hearings . . . . .  | 62        |   |           |

Copyright 1954, by Congressional Quarterly  
1156 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.  
CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights,  
including quotation, broadcasting and publication are reserved for current edi-  
torial clients only. Second rights also are reserved. Individual copies are \$1.25;  
the regular subscription rate is \$60.00 per year; editorial service rates furnished  
on request. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington,  
District of Columbia.

## Behind The Headlines

# THE BRICKER AMENDMENT

### Latest Of "Great Debates" Is A Complex But Important Tangle

### Of Conflicting Philosophies Of Government, Foreign Relations

The latest in the series of "great debates" -- on the Bricker amendment (S J Res 1) -- is a cross-fire of learned legal arguments (the experts disagree) and conflicting philosophies of government and foreign relations. S J Res 1 would amend the Constitution to restrict executive and Congressional power to make and implement treaties and other international agreements.

As reported (S Rep. 412) by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 15 S J Res 1 is closer to another proposed Constitutional amendment (S J Res 43) than to the original version introduced by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) with 63 co-sponsors (three of whom have died). S J Res 43 was introduced (by request) by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and follows language proposed by the American Bar Association's Committee on Peace and Laws through United Nations.

Although he is one of the co-sponsors of S J Res 1, Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) July 22 proposed a substitute which would entail less stringent restrictions. The Eisenhower Administration opposes S J Res 1 and 43, but the President July 22 gave "unqualified support" to the Knowland measure.

#### OTHER PROPOSALS

At least temporarily over-shadowed are other proposals for revising foreign affairs procedures:

S Res 145, introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), would require roll-call votes (as would the Knowland substitute) on Senate consent to ratification of treaties.

S J Res 2, sponsored by Bricker and Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), would provide for Congressional regulation of executive and other international agreements not classified as treaties, and would limit their force to the tenure of the President who negotiated them, plus six months. It is not a Constitutional amendment.

Proposed Constitutional amendments H J Res 12 and 65 would require House as well as Senate consent to treaties -- by majorities instead of two-thirds.

Eighteen Constitutional amendments proposed in the House would restrict treaties and/or international agreements. These are H J Res 7, 25, 28, 32, 57, 79, 84, 107, 132, 141, 143, 147, 150, 171, 172, 230, 280, 327. None has been reported by Committee.

The Bricker movement stems largely from resentment at such executive agreements as that concluded at Yalta, and from fear that "American sovereignty and the American Constitution...are threatened by treaty law," as Bricker told the Association of American Physicians and Surgeons Oct. 9. He accused "reactionary one-worlders" of "trying to vest legislative powers in non-elected officials of the UN and its satellite bodies...Nothing is more illiberal, in my judgment, than subjecting the American people to laws enacted by non-elected representatives of the UN socialist-communist majority..."

In stating the dangers of international authority over American domestic affairs -- which they claim can be achieved through treaties -- proponents of curbs cite Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter (a treaty). Article 55 declares that the UN

shall promote economic and social progress, human rights, and similar reforms. Article 56 pledges member nations to "take joint and separate action" to achieve the stated purposes.

Bricker's forces note that the UN is working on a number of covenants concerning human rights, genocide, health, and other matters affecting the U.S. which, they contend, should be reserved to domestic authority.

The are not mollified by the charter's Article 2, paragraph 7, which excludes the UN from intervention in matters "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state (except for certain enforcement processes)..." This section is cited by opponents of the amendment as a safeguard, but those who favor the amendment quote State Department Publication 3972, September, 1950, in which it was stated that "there is no longer any real distinction between 'domestic' and 'foreign' affairs."

Before amendment in Committee, S J Res 1 would have met the issue of international control explicitly, by prohibiting use of treaties for foreign or international supervision, control, or adjudication of U.S. citizens' Constitutional rights within the U.S., or of "any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction..."

That section was dropped. The new version takes care of these matters implicitly, particularly through a provision that a treaty would have internal effect "only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty."

#### HOW DULLES STANDS

Proponents of the Bricker amendment have drawn ammunition from a speech by John Foster Dulles in April, 1952 (before he became Secretary of State). Dulles warned: "The treatymaking power is an extraordinary power, liable to abuse. Treaties make international law and they also make domestic law...treaty law can override the Constitution. Treaties...can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; they can take powers from the states and give them to the federal government or to some international body, and they can cut across the rights given to the people by their Constitutional Bill of Rights."

Dulles recommended that the problem be studied. Testifying against S J Res 1 and 43 April 6, he conceded that "during recent years there developed a tendency to consider treaty making as a way to effectuate reforms..." He lauded Bricker for "arousing...concern," but declared that the "evil" had been corrected by bringing it to the nation's attention. The Eisenhower Administration, Dulles pledged, will reverse the trend toward using treaties to institute internal social changes.

The debate centers around two broad areas of disagreement:

(1) Is a Constitutional amendment needed to prevent violation of Constitutional principles and as protection against abuses?

(2) Could American foreign relations operate effectively with the proposed amendment in force?

There is agreement that, until 1920, the courts seemed to believe that a treaty would be invalid if its provisions conflicted with Constitutional prohibitions. In *Geofroy v. Riggs* (1890), for example, the Supreme Court commented that the treaty power does not extend "so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids..."

#### MIGRATORY BIRDS

Courts had held an Act of Congress providing for regulation of the killing of migratory birds unconstitutional because such regulation was a matter for the states, not the federal government, under the Tenth Amendment. The U.S. then concluded a treaty with Canada on migratory birds, and Congress passed implementing legislation similar to the law which had been invalidated.

The new law was upheld by the Supreme Court in *Missouri v. Holland* (1920). The Court ruled that the federal government had acted within its authority under the treaty power. It commented that "the treaty in question does not contravene any prohibitory words to be found in the Constitution."

Just as the Tenth Amendment thus was superseded by a treaty, said the Senate Judiciary Committee majority in S Rept. 412, other provisions of the Constitution could be overridden by treaties.

Frank E. Holman, past president of the American Bar Association and a leading non-Congressional spokesman for treaty limitation, wrote in one of a series of pamphlets: "Under the doctrine of *Missouri v. Holland*, Congress can acquire legislative power under treaties that it does not otherwise have... the 'bootstrap doctrine' of federal power." This doctrine, he warned, could open up "the easy way and legal way for changing our form of government from a Constitutional Republic to an executive oligarchy."

At any rate, said the Judiciary Committee majority, there is doubt about whether a treaty can override the Constitution. Section 1 of S J Res 1, they contend, would erase doubts by stating: "A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

Knowland's substitute begins: "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with the Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."



Opponents of the amendment declare that, despite the Missouri v. Holland decision, Constitutional safeguards remain in effect. Here is the gist of their argument:

The treaty power is a specifically delegated power, just as the power to collect taxes is delegated to Congress in the Constitution. The Tenth Amendment merely reserves to the states any powers neither delegated to the federal government nor prohibited to the states. States are prohibited from making treaties, and the treaty power is delegated to the federal government. Therefore, in allowing the federal government to regulate birds under provisions of a treaty, the Supreme Court took away no power reserved to the states, but merely upheld a power delegated to the federal government. The Tenth Amendment was not overridden -- any more than the courts would permit treaties to override any other provision of the Constitution. The Constitution intentionally was written to prevent recalcitrant states from overriding federal commitments in fields proper to international agreements.

Section 2 of the amendment would affect internal influence of treaties in another way by providing: "A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty."

#### IMPLEMENTATION

Some treaties are self-executing; no additional legislation is needed to give them effect. Other treaties are non-self-executing; all or part of their effect depends on implementing legislation. Apparently as a double-check against, first, executive arrogation of Congressional power and, second, expansion of federal power at the expense of the states, Section 2 would require that all treaties be non-self-executing as they relate to internal affairs.

The second part of the section, known as the "which clause," would constitute an additional curb. Implementing laws would have to be in accord with Constitutional powers possessed by the legislators in the absence of a treaty. If regulation of migratory birds were still considered outside Congress' jurisdiction, ratification of a treaty would not clear the way for Congressional legislation.

Before amendment, S J Res 1 would merely have made all treaties non-self-executing (as internal law), without the requirement that implementing Congressional legislation be valid in the absence of a treaty. In testimony on May 21, 1952, Bricker opposed the "which clause" as phrased in the American Bar Association recommendation. The ABA proposal would have required any implementation to be by act of Congress which would be valid in the absence of a treaty.

#### "HARMFUL GAP"

Explaining his position to the Senate July 8, Bricker said that he had opposed the ABA version of the "which clause" because "it would have left a harmful gap in the treaty-making power," since implementation of treaties on matters within state jurisdiction would have been impossible. By eliminating the reference to legislation by Congress, he said, the Judiciary Committee had cleared the way for implementing legislation by the states.

Section 3 would attempt to close a possible loophole by which curbs on treaties could be evaded through use of executive and other international agreements. It provides: "Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization." The section's second sentence -- "All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article" -- would subject agreements to the restrictions set forth in Sections 1 and 2.

The majority report charged that "the authority of the Chief Executive to make executive agreements has been exploited to the point where the treaty procedure may ultimately become an historical relic." The minority quoted with approval Dulles' pledge that, "when there is any serious question" concerning the use of agreements instead of treaties, "the Executive Branch will consult with appropriate Congressional leaders and Committees..."

The Administration and its supporters contend that the burden of proving necessity for change rests with those who propose a Constitutional amendment. During his March 19, 1953, press conference, President Eisenhower said he considered it an anomaly to amend the Constitution in order to show that it will remain the same -- unviolated.

The Judiciary report replied by quoting Jefferson: "In questions of power let no more be said of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution."

Even conceding the possibility that a President might negotiate treaties or agreements in conflict with the Constitution, opponents of the amendment observe that there are checks in the existing system. First, they cite the requirement that two-thirds of the Senate consent to ratification of a treaty. Second, the Senate may insert reservations and understandings limiting a treaty's effects, as well as making a treaty non-self-executing.

The Knowland substitute spells out the Senate's right to declare a treaty non-self-executing.

Executive agreements, the minority report of the Judiciary Committee pointed out, are subject to such curbs as Congress' power of the purse and of investigation, as well as the Senate's right to confirm appointments.

Both treaties and agreements can be abrogated by simple acts of Congress, according to a State Department legal memorandum submitted to the Judiciary Committee by Dulles April 6. Treaties and legislation both are the "supreme law of the land," and the later of two conflicting laws -- if they are on the same plane -- nullifies the former, the memorandum stated.

In his speech to the physicians, Bricker replied to these arguments by declaring that safeguards failed in 1953, when the NATO Status of Forces treaty -- concerning the trial of American servicemen in foreign courts -- was ratified. This treaty, he said, is "in conflict with the Constitution and... degraded our sovereignty." Servicemen, he said, may be tried abroad without such guaranteed benefits as a jury.

#### CUMBERSOME?

The second basic conflict revolves around: (1) Whether desirable treaties and agreements would be proscribed by the proposed amendment; and (2) Whether negotiation and implementation would become dangerously cumbersome.

Dulles told the American Bar Association Aug. 26 that 12 of the 23 treaties approved by the Senate during 1953 would have been unconstitutional -- since they dealt with matters under state jurisdiction -- if the Bricker amendment had been in effect. He reported that 55 of the 64 co-sponsors of S J Res 1 voted for eight of the 12 treaties.

The "which clause" might forbid treaties on such matters as control of atomic energy and narcotics, warn the amendment's opponents. Where, asked the Judiciary Committee minority, would Congress find a delegated power authorizing it to allow international inspection of atomic plants under the Baruch Plan? How could the federal government invade states' rights to regulate production of opium poppies? "Don't make peace 'unconstitutional'," they urged.

The Bricker forces reply that Congress -- and the state legislatures -- possess ample power to implement desirable agreements. Charles Webb, Bricker's legislative assistant, told CQ Jan. 8 that the atomic-energy argument is one of the opposition's "silliest." Congress already controls atomic energy under a 1946 act, he pointed out. Additional action would be Constitutional under the war and defense powers, he said.

As for narcotics, a 1942 act, Bricker told the Senate July 8, controlled production and distribution of poppies (opium source) under the health, welfare, and commerce powers. Even the migratory-bird

legislation probably would be declared within federal jurisdiction under current interpretations of the commerce power, Webb said.

And even in fields where Congress possesses delegated power to implement treaties, the requirement that implementing legislation must be passed would be cumbersome, according to the minority report. Five steps would be necessary, they said: Consent to ratification by two-thirds of the Senate; ratification by the President; majority vote on implementing legislation in the House; majority vote in the Senate; approval of the legislation by the President.

#### 49 VOICES?

In areas reserved to the states, implementation would depend on action by 48 state legislatures and governors, they added. Dulles testified that, in such matters, "our country would not speak with one voice but with 49" -- a return to the situation under the Articles of Confederation.

Opponents of the amendment contend that it would upset the Constitutional balance of powers by bringing the House into treaty-making. Other nations would hesitate in negotiating treaties and agreements with the U.S. because of uncertainty about their effect.

Bricker's supporters reply that the amendment would impose no curbs on the external effects of treaties and agreements, but merely would delay their internal application -- a delay which many other nations impose.

In the field of non-treaty agreements, the minority report contended that Congressional regulation could "hamstring" the President in carrying out his Constitutional right to conduct foreign affairs. Congress, they warned, might be bogged down in legislation on innumerable day-to-day agreements. To avoid this, they said, Congress might decide to go to the dangerous extreme of giving the President very broad authorizations.

In his July 8 speech, Bricker denied that Congress would regulate all agreements, noting that Section 3 would merely give it the "power" to use if it wished.

The minority said Section 3 might have ensnared the Korean armistice negotiations in red tape. Holman, in his pamphlet, replied that the President carried on the negotiations under his power as Commander-in-Chief -- a power with which the amendment would not interfere.

Section 3, continued the minority report, would permit a hostile Congress to reduce the President to the status of a "figurehead." The Bricker supporters reply that the President would retain the veto power over any hamstringing legislation.

For additional background on the Bricker amendment, see 1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 502-504; for lobbying material, see pp. 885-89.

## Something For The Girls

### EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

With the same determination that won them the right to vote, women have continued pressing for equal rights with men. Some want a Constitutional amendment declaring that "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

A resolution (S J Res 49) proposing the amendment was introduced in 1953 by Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) and 23 other Senators. It was adopted by the Senate July 16, with an amendment, but the House took no action. Thirteen other equal rights measures introduced during the first session of the 83rd Congress received no action.

#### THE ARGUMENTS

Supporters of an equal rights amendment to the Constitution argue that it would: Help eliminate discrimination against women in such fields as employment and property rights, which they claim is far greater than the legal protection accorded women; give women a Constitutional equality now lacking since the mention of women in the Constitution is confined to the 19th Amendment; remove women from a "second class" citizenship.

Opponents of an equal rights amendment claim it would be too vague, cause confusion as to the status of existing laws affecting women, and invalidate separate protective legislation for women.

The National Woman's Party has sparked the long drive. In 1923, the first such legislation (S J Res 21 and H J Res 75, 68th Congress) was introduced in Congress. The 1923 proposed amendment read: "Men and Women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The Senate Judiciary Committee first favorably reported an equal rights amendment in 1942, and did so again in 1943.

The House Judiciary Committee issued its first favorable report on equal rights legislation (H J Res 49) in 1945. Support of an equal-rights-for-women amendment had been included in the 1944 platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and subsequently was included in the 1948 and 1952 platforms.

Initial floor action on equal rights legislation (S J Res 61, 79th Congress), was taken by the Senate in 1946. But the 38-35 roll-call vote fell short of

the two-thirds majority required for approval. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 540-541.)

The issue came to a vote again in the Senate in 1950, when another equal rights measure (S J Res 25, 81st Congress) was adopted on a 63-19 roll call. As it was sent to the House (which failed to act on it), the measure carried a rider sponsored by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) designed to safeguard the rights, benefits and protection given women in separate state and federal laws. The Hayden amendment had been approved on a 51-31 roll-call vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 419-420.)

#### 1953 DEVELOPMENTS

On Feb. 25, 1953, Sen. Butler and co-sponsors offered S J Res 49, with the requirement that the equal rights amendment be ratified by three-fourths of the states within seven years from the date of submission to them, and that the amendment take effect one year after ratification.

The Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported the measure May 4 (S Rept. 221), and the Senate adopted the resolution July 16 on a 73-11 roll call.

Senate passage followed approval, on a 58-25 roll call, of an amendment by Sen. Hayden (the same as his 1950 rider) providing that the equal rights amendment should not be "construed to impair any rights, benefits or exemptions" accorded women by law.

This year, on Jan. 11, Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) offered S J Res 113 which would have the proposed amendment read this way: "Whenever in this Constitution the term 'person, persons, people' and any personal pronoun is used, the same shall be taken to include both sexes." The Hunt version would eliminate the disputed Hayden rider.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. is working for an unqualified equal rights amendment, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs is cooperating with it in an "operation buttonhole," drive to contact every Congressman.

But some opposition to an equal rights amendment has been voiced by other women's groups, such as the League of Women Voters of the U.S., the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Negro Women, and the CIO Women's Auxiliary.

## Anti-Slump Plans

### ADMINISTRATION'S BLUEPRINT FOR PROSPERITY

The Eisenhower Administration is working to bolster the national economy both by "talking prosperity" and by readying anti-recession plans for use if needed.

In his Jan. 4 radio and TV address, President Eisenhower assured the nation that "every legitimate means available to the federal government" can, is, and will continue to be used "to sustain the basic prosperity of our people." He said "we must not and need not tolerate a boom-and-bust America."

In his State of the Union address to Congress Jan. 7, he expressed confidence that the nation could make the "transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy" without "serious interruption in our economic growth." But, he added, "we shall not leave this vital matter to chance. Economic preparedness is fully as important to the nation as military preparedness."

The Council of Economic Advisers, headed by Dr. Arthur F. Burns, and the Advisory Board on Economic Growth and Stability (composed of federal department and agency heads and representatives) are at work on the problem of maintaining a prosperous, flexible economy.

#### RECESSION TRENDS?

While 1953 was a peak year for the national economy, some third and fourth quarter trends indicated a slackening. Some economists and several Democratic Congressmen predicted this was the start of a full-fledged business recession.

Among such indicators:

Steady decline in industrial production after August

Fourth quarter drop in business spending for new plants and equipment

Rise in unemployment from November to December of more than 400,000, bringing the total number of jobless to 1,850,000 (and early January reports indicated it may have topped two million)

Drop in farm income, which in October, 1953, was nine per cent below farmers' October, 1952 income

Increasing unemployment for farm workers

Sharp decline in new nonfarm housing starts during the last months of 1953

A one per cent third quarter decline in the gross national product (total output of goods and services) attributed mainly to the falling off of business inventory accumulation.

On the brighter side, economists pointed to:

Continued high level of consumer income, spending and savings, and a record third quarter high in disposable income per person

General increase in new public and private construction--the November total was seven per cent higher than November, 1952

Slight rise in total business sales

Expansion of the privately held money supply to an all-time high in October of \$197.3 billion

High ratio of employment (estimated 62 million average for 1953) to unemployment (estimated 1.5 million average for 1953).

Most economists seemed to agree that there would be at least a readjustment in the early part of 1954.

#### DEPRESSION DETERRENTS

What is being done to make sure this anticipated readjustment doesn't turn into a downward spiral toward economic disaster? In his State of the Union message to Congress, President Eisenhower Jan. 7 outlined the following plans for a strong economy:

"Flexible credit and debt management policies; tax measures to stimulate consumer and business spending; suitable lending, guaranteeing, insuring and grant-in-aid activities; strengthened old-age and unemployment insurance measures; improved agricultural programs; public works plans laid well in advance; enlarged opportunities for international trade and investment."

The President noted that these policies and recommendations would be set forth in his Jan. 28 Economic Report to Congress and in subsequent messages to the legislators.

An expanded public works program on a federal, state and local level is an economic "standby." Public works projects create a need for labor, materials and equipment, stimulate both employment and production. Public works also boost private industry, which contracts for most of the construction involved.



Civil public works program expenditures in fiscal 1952, and estimated spending for fiscal 1953 and 1954:

|                       | (In Billions) |       |       |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------|-------|
|                       | 1952          | 1953  | 1954  |
| Civil Public Works    | \$3.1         | \$3.4 | \$3.9 |
| Military Public Works |               |       |       |
| and defense building  | 1.8           | 2.4   | 2.7   |
| Total, Public Works   | \$4.9         | \$5.8 | \$6.6 |

#### PROPOSED STIMULANTS

Cuts in business and personal taxes would increase the amount of money available for spending, which improves sales, increases production and jobs.

Suggestions for tax relief proposed to the Administration and Congress include liberalizing the property depreciation allowance for tax deduction purposes; easing "double" taxation of corporation dividends on which both the corporation and the shareholder pay taxes; and exempting all new businesses from taxes for two or more years. Tax relief proposals for individuals include special deductions or exemptions for working wives, widows and widowers, for college and educational expenses, for life insurance premiums, and for funeral and burial expenses.

In a deflationary or recessionary period, policy usually has been to expand the free circulation of money by short term securities, lower interest rates on government bonds, and use of federally insured home loans and increased federal spending. President Eisenhower's stated plans for "flexible credit" seem to imply a softening of what started out in 1953 as an Administration "hard money" policy.

There are 17 major federal credit programs involving direct loans and investments and federal loan insurance and loan guarantees. The federal government also has an important role in the credit programs of banks for cooperatives, the federal land banks, the federal home loan banks, and the Federal Reserve banks, which operate entirely or at least in part with private funds.

The Federal Reserve Board influences credit expansion and contraction through discounts and advances to member banks, and through direct loans to industry.

Since 1937, about 90.5 million persons have had some old age insurance coverage. In 1953, about 60 million workers were covered, but more than 12 million other gainfully employed persons were not. Those not covered include such self-employed as farmers, dentists, and ministers.

When President Eisenhower last Aug. 1 asked Congress to extend social security to 10.5 million persons now excluded, he noted that the extension "would add greatly to the national sense of domestic security."

Unemployment benefits also play an important role, providing a "peace of mind" factor as well as financial aid. (For state figures on employment, see page 54.)

Suggestions for improving the program include increasing the weekly benefits which now range from \$3 to \$30 for a worker without dependents; increasing the number of weeks of payments--at present the maximum is about 26 weeks; easing requirements for eligibility.

Other suggested remedies for recession are expansion of foreign aid and federal grants (such as the school lunch program) to take care of U.S. surplus commodities. A major weapon in the fight against deflation is the promotion of "prosperity talk" to combat the fear that might turn a mild recession into a full-scale depression.

#### Expansion Since 1929

As 1953 ended, President Eisenhower could look back on a "first year" highlighted by economic expansion, relative financial stability and an improved standard of living.

The first year of the last GOP President, Herbert Hoover, ended on a less optimistic note. On Oct. 29, 1929, the stock-market crashed, and the "great depression" began. A comparison, in cash and individuals, of the economic state in 1929 and 1953:

|                        | DOLLARS         |                      |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|                        | 1929            | 1953                 |
| Gross National Product | \$103.8 billion | \$367 billion (est.) |
| National Income        | 87.4 "          | 309 " (est.)         |
| Federal Receipts       | 4.0 "           | 65.2 "               |
| Federal Spending       | 3.3 "           | 74.6 "               |
| Public Debt            | 16.3 "          | 266.1 "              |
| Debt Limit             | 37.5 "          | 275.0 "              |
|                        | INDIVIDUALS     |                      |
| Population             | 122.5 million   | 161.2 million        |
| Employed*              | 47.6 "          | 62.0 "               |
| Unemployed*            | 1.6 "           | 1.5 "                |
| Taxpayers**            | 4.0 "           | 58.0 "               |

\*Monthly average for the years.

\*\*Number based on estimated individual tax returns filed in 1929 and 1953.

## PUBLIC WORKS\*

(Construction contract awards in millions)

|        | 1950    | 1951    | 1952     | First 9<br>mos. 1953 |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
|        | 1       | 2       | 3        | 4                    |
| Ala.   | \$ 66.7 | \$ 94.5 | \$ 140.8 | \$ 31.4              |
| Ariz.  | 15.7    | 47.8    | 35.0     | 27.6                 |
| Ark.   | 69.6    | 37.4    | 46.4     | 17.0                 |
| Calif. | 137.9   | 444.2   | 364.7    | 159.5                |
| Colo.  | 28.3    | 37.4    | 60.1     | 21.5                 |
| Conn.  | 30.7    | 15.7    | 11.9     | 8.9                  |
| Del.   | 9.1     | 6.4     | 19.5     | 3.9                  |
| D.C.   | 10.9    | 26.8    | 12.6     | 19.7                 |
| Fla.   | 37.0    | 92.6    | 79.1     | 50.0                 |
| Ga.    | 35.3    | 51.8    | 116.3    | 45.3                 |
| Idaho  | 17.3    | 35.4    | 61.8     | 36.9                 |
| Ill.   | 84.1    | 136.5   | 91.1     | 68.6                 |
| Ind.   | 24.3    | 69.3    | 40.1     | 32.7                 |
| Iowa   | 41.5    | 25.9    | 33.1     | 20.2                 |
| Kan.   | 26.8    | 77.2    | 81.8     | 63.7                 |
| Ky.    | 386.6   | 170.5   | 193.0    | 25.6                 |
| La.    | 38.5    | 65.2    | 60.9     | 34.5                 |
| Maine  | 15.2    | 56.8    | 27.4     | 13.3                 |
| Md.    | 37.8    | 111.4   | 45.2     | 36.7                 |
| Mass.  | 70.1    | 59.0    | 46.4     | 15.7                 |
| Mich.  | 39.3    | 105.4   | 57.0     | 41.5                 |
| Minn.  | 42.7    | 48.0    | 36.5     | 30.5                 |
| Miss.  | 34.0    | 51.4    | 34.2     | 18.9                 |
| Mo.    | 50.2    | 44.3    | 70.2     | 66.9                 |
| Mont.  | 19.8    | 26.7    | 30.8     | 14.3                 |
| Neb.   | 39.2    | 34.1    | 49.6     | 37.7                 |
| Nev.   | 8.8     | 16.2    | 26.3     | 8.4                  |
| N.H.   | 6.5     | 4.9     | 9.3      | 7.8                  |
| N.J.   | 37.1    | 61.6    | 92.5     | 52.4                 |
| N.M.   | 67.8    | 74.3    | 45.0     | 41.7                 |
| N.Y.   | 124.1   | 183.1   | 153.8    | 115.6                |
| N.C.   | 60.4    | 53.6    | 59.3     | 41.5                 |
| N.D.   | 30.3    | 34.7    | 30.9     | 35.2                 |
| Ohio   | 90.6    | 90.8    | 99.7     | 125.1                |
| Okla.  | 52.2    | 32.3    | 63.7     | 21.9                 |
| Ore.   | 58.9    | 98.5    | 60.8     | 48.9                 |
| Pa.    | 90.2    | 99.7    | 92.9     | 64.2                 |
| R.I.   | 17.5    | 10.8    | 23.0     | 6.9                  |
| S.C.   | 206.0   | 507.6   | 463.6    | 41.2                 |
| S.D.   | 32.7    | 71.6    | 40.0     | 28.9                 |
| Tenn.  | 151.0   | 252.1   | 635.2    | 182.5                |
| Tex.   | 112.1   | 228.3   | 205.9    | 104.5                |
| Utah   | 19.8    | 33.4    | 25.2     | 10.8                 |
| Vt.    | 3.4     | 5.3     | 4.9      | 4.1                  |
| Va.    | 50.5    | 149.5   | 110.2    | 79.9                 |
| Wash.  | 122.6   | 148.3   | 246.6    | 164.0                |
| W.Va.  | 12.8    | 17.3    | 21.0     | 9.6                  |
| Wis.   | 29.0    | 38.9    | 54.2     | 32.8                 |
| Wyo.   | 12.8    | 17.6    | 11.5     | 7.4                  |

Total U.S. \$2,805.2 \$4,201.9 \$4,420.9 \$2,180.4

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT\*\*

1952

|  | Total   | Federal<br>(civilian) | State  | Local   |
|--|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|
|  | 5       | 6                     | 7      | 8       |
|  | 125,766 | 52,596                | 18,963 | 54,207  |
|  | 39,954  | 15,297                | 6,985  | 17,672  |
|  | 59,539  | 16,570                | 12,377 | 30,592  |
|  | 655,947 | 260,848               | 78,272 | 316,827 |
|  | 84,347  | 37,375                | 12,118 | 34,854  |
|  | 72,300  | 11,452                | 19,306 | 41,542  |
|  | 12,804  | 2,529                 | 5,550  | 4,725   |
|  | 279,573 | 258,815               | ---    | 20,758  |
|  | 140,244 | 40,245                | 26,219 | 73,780  |
|  | 147,290 | 60,377                | 19,981 | 66,932  |
|  | 26,812  | 6,362                 | 6,500  | 13,950  |
|  | 352,544 | 113,803               | 43,868 | 194,873 |
|  | 153,596 | 42,486                | 26,113 | 84,997  |
|  | 105,640 | 15,968                | 23,036 | 66,636  |
|  | 86,705  | 22,173                | 16,656 | 47,876  |
|  | 95,884  | 33,619                | 17,974 | 44,291  |
|  | 105,291 | 26,668                | 28,316 | 50,307  |
|  | 47,371  | 17,684                | 9,550  | 20,137  |
|  | 114,216 | 50,733                | 17,422 | 46,061  |
|  | 235,778 | 71,512                | 32,281 | 131,985 |
|  | 244,526 | 43,069                | 38,717 | 162,740 |
|  | 132,735 | 25,373                | 26,013 | 81,349  |
|  | 70,809  | 16,753                | 16,266 | 37,790  |
|  | 155,690 | 52,036                | 22,762 | 80,892  |
|  | 28,685  | 8,000                 | 6,794  | 13,891  |
|  | 69,464  | 20,934                | 11,038 | 37,492  |
|  | 12,476  | 5,361                 | 1,946  | 5,169   |
|  | 23,326  | 3,376                 | 6,175  | 13,775  |
|  | 190,525 | 55,365                | 25,674 | 109,486 |
|  | 38,524  | 16,373                | 8,558  | 13,593  |
|  | 723,639 | 206,192               | 89,728 | 427,719 |
|  | 129,809 | 27,146                | 75,958 | 26,705  |
|  | 31,691  | 6,602                 | 5,214  | 19,875  |
|  | 337,581 | 106,632               | 41,640 | 189,309 |
|  | 117,150 | 48,244                | 20,187 | 48,719  |
|  | 71,509  | 18,100                | 17,665 | 35,744  |
|  | 391,698 | 151,720               | 65,936 | 174,042 |
|  | 34,588  | 13,689                | 7,612  | 13,287  |
|  | 79,352  | 24,009                | 14,575 | 40,768  |
|  | 33,694  | 9,031                 | 5,365  | 19,298  |
|  | 124,541 | 43,964                | 18,699 | 61,878  |
|  | 330,430 | 121,717               | 44,499 | 164,214 |
|  | 58,922  | 33,319                | 8,352  | 17,251  |
|  | 16,433  | 3,332                 | 4,627  | 8,474   |
|  | 166,169 | 79,354                | 30,883 | 55,932  |
|  | 151,302 | 64,772                | 22,099 | 64,431  |
|  | 61,891  | 11,495                | 19,818 | 30,578  |
|  | 136,759 | 21,797                | 21,948 | 93,014  |
|  | 17,021  | 5,969                 | 3,206  | 7,846   |

6,922,540 2,400,836 1,103,441 3,418,263

\*Contract-award totals for federally financed construction exclude amounts for secret projects and federal-loan work.

\*\*Public employment as of Oct. 31, 1952 in the Continental U. S.

Sources: Departments of Labor and Commerce.





### LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Ex-Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.), representing the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., was among 1954's first registrants under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. Registering recently were:

WALTER F. WOODUL, Chronicle Building, Houston 2, Texas

Walter F. Woodul, an attorney, registered Jan. 8 as an agent for the Humble Oil and Refining Company of Houston, Texas. Woodul said he was interested in "legislation generally relating to the oil and gas industry." He listed his expenses as "reasonable out of pocket expenses in Washington" and said his compensation was "to be determined on basis of actual time expended on behalf of this client."

Woodul registered in 1947, 1949 and 1953 as an agent for the Angelina and Neches River Railroad Company and 22 other railroads. In 1947 and 1951 he registered as an agent for the Imperial Sugar Company, Sugar Land, Texas, and in 1951 for Sugar Land Industries, Sugar Land, Texas.

FRANCIS THORNTON GREENE, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Francis Thornton Greene filed Jan. 8 as an agent for the Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K St., N.W., Washington, and 11 Broadway, New York. Greene said he was executive vice president of the Institute trade association. Greene said his general legislative interest was "to support legislation favorable to the maintenance of the American merchant marine." Greene said it was "not definitely known" which legislation he would support or oppose.

He stated that his annual salary was \$5000 and monthly expenses in connection with his work "are estimated at not over \$100."

A. W. BRUCE MACNAMEE, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee registered Jan. 6 as an agent for the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. Macnamee said he was executive assistant of the Institute and that his legislative interest related to the "welfare of the American merchant marine." He listed no expenses.

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Former U.S. Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) (1947-52) registered Jan. 6 as an agent for the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc. He said he was interested in the following bills: HR 6287, HR 5006, HR 5401, HR 4665, S 1879, S 1918, S 1878, S 24 and "in support of proposed amendments to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

A spokesman for the Institute explained that most of the legislation listed by O'Connor deals with topics such as shipping contracts, renegotiation of contracts, and depreciation on vessels. O'Connor also said he "will be actively interested in additional specific legislation to be introduced, the Senate and House bill numbers not yet known" which deal with legislation "favorable to the maintenance of the American merchant marine."

O'Connor listed his anticipated expenses for travel, food, lodging, and entertainment at \$400 monthly. His salary was listed at \$1,041.66 monthly

LAWRENCE R. CONDON, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Lawrence R. Condon, an attorney, registered Jan. 8 as an agent for the estate of Mary Clark de-Brabant and Katherine C. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York. (For legislative details, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 25.)

C. V. and R. V. MAUDLIN, 1111 E St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.

C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, economists, registered Jan. 6 as agents for the National Association of Waste Materials Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Ave., New York 16. The registrations stated that they were interested in "all legislation pertaining to or affecting the waste material industry."

C. V. Maudlin, who registered for the Georgia Power Company and its associate company, the Savannah River Electric Company, in January of 1948, told CQ he is interested in any legislative problems which may arise affecting the secondary scrap industry, such as the extension of suspension on import duties on certain types of metal and government competition in the scrap field--especially in aluminum. He said he is not sponsoring any legislation presently but wants "to be in a position to act."

The two economists stated in their registration that "compensation and expenses depend on volume of work done."

CLASSROOM PERIODICAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, 38 West Fifth St., Dayton 2, Ohio

The Classroom Periodical Publishers Association registered Jan. 6 and named John R. Foley, an attorney at 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, as its agent. The Association, which described itself as a "trade association of publishers of classroom publications," said it was interested in "a bill (HR 6052) concerning the revision of postal rates, and second class postal legislation."

Foley told CQ that President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 7 State of the Union message, referred to HR 6052 when he recommended that Congress approve "the bill now pending" in the House for "providing adjustment of certain postal rates."

Foley's salary was listed at \$500 monthly and "out of pocket expenses as needed."

RONALD J. FOULIS, 195 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. and 1001 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Ronald J. Foulis, an attorney, registered Jan. 5 as an agent for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, 195 Broadway, New York. Foulis said that he is and has been an employee of the Bell system for more than 10 years and that his registration is not for the "principal purpose" of aiding, defeating or influencing legislation. He said that by filing neither he nor his Company "concede that the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act" applies to them.

He said he is interested in legislation "affecting communications including bills relating to: Telephone excise taxes, income taxes, interception of telephone messages, labor laws and the Communications Act of 1934." Foulis said legislative activities will compromise "a minor part" of his duties and that he is primarily employed to represent the telephone companies of the Bell System "from time to time in matters pending before government departments, agencies and courts," to aid in Congressional hearings related to communication, to present information and to give the views of members of the Bell System in connection with proposed legislation.

He listed his salary as \$1,333.33 per month and said he was reimbursed for travel and "out of pocket expenses."

JOAN DAVID, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Joan David registered Jan. 5 as an agent for the National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6. The registrant stated interest in the "repeal of Public Law 199, 1st session, 82nd Congress"--a law regulating the size and weight of certain parcel post packages. The registrant's salary was listed at \$600 monthly "plus out-of-pocket expenses."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PARCEL POST SIZE AND WEIGHT LIMITATIONS, Room 601, 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations registered Jan. 6. It said it is interested in Public Law 199 (see above) concerning parcel post size and weight limitations.

## PRESSURE POINTS

### SBANE'S FOUNDERS

Among the early founders of the Smaller Business Association of New England were Alfred C. Gaunt, now head of Merrimac Mills, Methuen, Mass., and John W. Fitzgerald, president of Ames Safety Envelope Co., Somerville, Mass., CQ has been advised (see 1953 Weekly Report, p. 1146 for profile of group). Gaunt served as SBANE's first president, Fitzgerald as its second. This information has been provided by Fitzgerald and Ernest H. Gaunt, Greensboro, N.C.

## CED FOR TAX CUTS

The Committee for Economic Development Jan. 9 called for the April 1 cut in excise and corporation taxes which President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message asked Congress to postpone (CQ Weekly Report, p. 38).

Proposing a long-range tax policy to encourage "risk-taking, effort and economic progress," CED estimated that \$5.5 billion of federal economies are feasible in fiscal 1955, to offset Jan. 1 and April 1 losses of tax revenue.

The research organization, composed of business leaders, also urged that the April excise cuts be followed by further reduction from year to year as revenue needs permit, until selective excises are abolished.

## CIO ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The current unemployment picture is "far worse" than the 1,850,000 jobless figure reported officially by the Commerce Department, Emil Rieve, vice president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged Jan. 8.

Rieve asserted in a prepared statement that CIO's calculations show total unemployment at about 3,250,000. "The Commerce measure of unemployment just isn't adequate to catch what has really been happening in the job market," he said.

CIO called for prompt moves to "head off the spreading recession" by altering the tax, social security, unemployment compensation, farm, public works, housing and minimum wage laws.

## VET LAW OUTLOOK

Veterans legislation will be considered by Congress this session -- but there isn't much chance for concrete action in this field, American Veterans of World War II predicted Jan. 11.

Vets bills will be treated lightly because they "are caught in the middle of the economy wave in government," Rufus Wilson, AMVET national legislative director said. In a story for National AMVET, the group's newspaper, Wilson said that Congress will probably be content to enact minor changes in veterans laws, liberalizing benefits to chronically ill vets, and boosting compensation for some disabled veterans.

## FARM SUBSIDIES UPHELD

American farmers may not retain their leadership as producers of the nation's food and fiber in competition with "so many other groups heavily subsidized," Frank W. Hussey, president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, said Jan. 11.

Speaking before the 25th annual meeting of the Council in Chicago, Hussey said: "I sometimes wonder if many fingers are not pointed at so-called farm subsidies primarily as a means of drawing attention away from subsidies going to other groups."

Leaders of the group expressed general approval of President Eisenhower's proposed plan for flexible price supports (see page 67.)



(JAN. 8 - 14)

## floor action

### COTTON ACREAGE

The Senate Jan. 12 passed by voice vote and sent to conference with the House a bill (HR 6665) to increase 1954 cotton-acreage allotments.

The bill, which also contained provisions affecting wheat and potatoes, would amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The language of § 2643 (S Rept. 838) was substituted for that of HR 6665, passed by the House July 31, 1953. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1063.)

The Senate version would:

Increase the basic national allotment to 21 million acres, to be apportioned among the states according to formulas based on production in past years

Provide an additional 315,000 acres, half to be divided among Arizona, California, and New Mexico, the other half to be divided among the other cotton states (except for Nevada, Illinois, and Kansas)

Provide an additional 59,374 acres to Arizona and California to raise their minimum to 66 per cent of their 1952 planted acreage

Provide an additional 4,968 acres for Florida

Establish a minimum allotment for each state of 66 per cent of its 1952 planted acreage

Establish a minimum allotment for each farm equivalent to 65 per cent of its average planted acreage in 1951-53 or 40 per cent of its greatest annual planted acreage in 1951-53, whichever is larger, provided the acreage does not exceed 50 per cent of the farm's total cropland.

Permit surrender and reallocation of allotted acreage within counties and states

Permit reallocation of allotments to farms flooded by federal flood-control reservoirs.

The bill also would:

Permit increased marketing quotas for types of wheat in short supply (with reference to durum)

Permit use of Section 32 (tariff receipt) funds to encourage export and domestic consumption of Irish potatoes.

### EMERGENCY MEASURE

The bill was called an emergency measure by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), who guided it on the floor. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 9 proclaimed a national allotment of 17,910,448 acres, conceding Dec. 11 that the allotment should be higher to prevent undue hardship. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1249, 1438.) The Senate bill would allot 21,379,342 acres.

Debate centered around the extra allotment for the West, primarily Arizona and California, Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) charging that those states would receive "special privilege." Benefits, he said, would go to such large land-holders as Anderson, Clayton & Company, while small land-holders in the Old South are in greater need. Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Agriculture

Committee challenged Fulbright to move for the bill's recommittal. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) charged Aiken with attempted "intimidation."

Kerr withdrew an amendment which would have given the three Western states one-fourth, rather than one-half, of the extra 315,000 acres, when he was informed that New Mexico would bear the burden since Arizona and California would still be protected by a clause preventing reductions below 66 per cent of 1952 acreage.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) offered an amendment to prohibit production of cash crops on acreage (beyond three acres per farm) withdrawn from cotton. Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) challenged Douglas to apply the same rule to wheat. Douglas contended such action would not be germane to the cotton bill. The amendment was rejected by voice vote.

Anderson and others conceded that the bill contained flaws, but contended that fast action was necessary to beat the date for the start of planting. It was understood that changes would be made in conference with the House, whose bill has been described as more of a "permanent" measure than the Senate "stop-gap."

The Senate by voice vote agreed to a Committee amendment, offered by Eastland, to permit states to allocate excess allotments to bring their individual farmers up to minimums of five acres or their past allotments, whichever is less. The Committee approved the amendment Jan. 9, after reporting the bill Jan. 7.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Restrict diverted acreage to soil-conservation crops. Voice.

### COMMITTEE SHUFFLE

The Senate Jan. 13 adopted a resolution (S Res 180) changing the size and structure of some of its committees. The resolution was agreed to on an 84-1 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 59.)

Changes were made necessary by the deaths of three Senators, including the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) who was replaced by Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D). (For background on committee shuffling, see 1953 Weekly Report, pp. 1453-4.)

Before adoption of the resolution, the Senate defeated an amendment designed to return Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to his old posts on the Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare Committees, from which he was "bumped" a year earlier. (1953 Weekly Report, p. 93.) The amendment, offered by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), for himself and 12 others, was beaten on a 26-59 roll call.

Under terms of S Res 180, the new committee structure is to apply only for the remainder of the 83rd Congress.

As agreed to by the Senate, the Republicans were given an increase of four "triple assignment" seats on committees -- from 14 to 18. The triple assignments are bonus posts which Senators may hold in addition to the two assignments allotted all Senators.

The Democrats were left with three triple assignments. The increase in GOP triples allows them to retain a majority of one on each of the Senate's 15 standing committees, except Public Works and District of Columbia, where Morse could cast the deciding vote in a party-line deadlock.

One Republican triple assignment was given to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) who was placed on the Rules and Administration Committee. The Rules group is charged with approval or rejection of requests by other committees for funds to carry on their work, including investigations.

Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) moved from Rules to Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make room for McCarthy. McCarthy also is Chairman of the Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, and is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Here are the additions to committees:

#### REPUBLICAN

Foreign Relations -- George D. Aiken (Vt.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)  
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- James H. Duff (Pa.), Frederick G. Payne (Maine) and William A. Purtell (Conn.)  
 Labor and Public Welfare -- John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) and Robert W. Upton (N.H.)  
 Post Office and Civil Service -- Upton  
 Public Works -- Upton  
 Rules and Administration -- Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)

Senators dropped from committee assignments they held in the first session were: Capehart and Cooper, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Aiken, Labor and Public Welfare; Purtell, Rules and Administration.

#### DEMOCRATS

District of Columbia -- Thomas A. Burke (Ohio)  
 Public Works -- Burke  
 Post Office and Civil Service -- Alton A. Lennon (N.C.)

Lennon was dropped from his spot on the District of Columbia Committee.

S Res 180 also provided for future allocation in this Congress of the 21 triple assignment committees, should that be made necessary by the replacement of Senators of one party by Senators of the other, as follows:

| Senate seats |          | Third Committee Assignments |          |
|--------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Majority     | Minority | Majority                    | Minority |
| 48           | 48       | 18                          | 3        |
| 49           | 47       | 16                          | 5        |
| 50           | 46       | 14                          | 7        |
| 51           | 45       | 12                          | 9        |

#### ADJUST SENIORITY

Majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Jan. 13 received unanimous consent of the Senate to place Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) ahead of Sen. Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) in seniority among GOP members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Knowland said this would correct a mistake made at the beginning of the first session, when Griswold was "switched" from another committee. (1953 Weekly Report, pp. 133, 186.)

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Senate debate on a bill (S 2150) proposing limited development of the St. Lawrence Seaway began officially Jan. 13. Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) Jan. 11 had opposed the Seaway on the grounds that it "would ultimately cost billions of dollars" and "in time of war, would be a defense liability."

President Eisenhower, Jan. 7 called on Congress to approve U.S. participation (CQ Weekly Report, p. 41).

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), leading sponsor of S 2150, led off the debate Jan. 13 (for other sponsors, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 28). He cited support of the project by the President and the National Security Council, said it was "technically feasible and economically sound" and warned that "Canada is unwilling to delay longer. This is our last chance to insure that our interests will be protected by joint operation."

Wiley added that "the project will be fully self-liquidating and will not cost the taxpayers a cent." The bill would set up a St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, authorized to borrow \$105 million from the Treasury, to carry out construction of two canals, three locks, and channel improvements principally in the 46-mile International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. The cost is estimated at \$88 million, Wiley said.

Opposition to Wiley's views was voiced by John Marshall Butler (R Md.) and Russell B. Long (D La.) while support came from Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)

Sen. Beall took the floor late Jan. 13 to argue that the bill should be considered by the Public Works Committee. The Foreign Relations Committee had reported it June 16, 1953, after hearings (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 811). Beall continued his speech Jan. 14.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Jan. 14 announced his support of the project. He said he was the first member of the Massachusetts delegation to do so.



## Senate Votes: Committee Changes

1. Committee Changes (S Res 180). For the remainder of the 83rd Congress increase by two the membership of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Senate Public Works Committee, and provide that four additional Republican Senators may be assigned to three committees (if one of the three be the District of Columbia, Government Operations, or Post Office and Civil Service Committee). ANDERSON (D N.M.) amendment to assign Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to the Armed Services Committee and to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Rejected, 26-59, January 13. (See story, p. 57.)

2. Committee Changes (S Res 180). Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 84-1, January 13.

### RECORD VOTES

**FOR:** Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

**AGAINST:** N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

**NOT RECORDED:**

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

**NOT ELIGIBLE:**

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

### DECLARED STANDS

| TOTAL VOTE | 1  | 2  | REPUBLICANS | 1  | 2  | DEMOCRATS | 1  | 2  |
|------------|----|----|-------------|----|----|-----------|----|----|
| YEAS       | 26 | 84 | YEAS        | 3  | 39 | YEAS      | 22 | 45 |
| NAYS       | 59 | 1  | NAYS        | 36 | 0  | NAYS      | 23 | 0  |

|                    | 1 | 2 |                      | 1 | 2 |                       | 1 | 2 |                       | 1 | 2 |
|--------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>ALABAMA</b>     |   |   | <b>IOWA</b>          |   |   | <b>NEBRASKA</b>       |   |   | <b>RHODE ISLAND</b>   |   |   |
| Hill (D)           | Y | Y | Gillette (D)         | Y | Y | Butler (R)            | N | Y | Green (D)             | ? | ? |
| Sparkman (D)       | Y | Y | Hickenlooper (R)     | N | Y | Griswold (R)          | N | Y | Pastore (D)           | Y | Y |
| <b>ARIZONA</b>     |   |   | <b>KANSAS</b>        |   |   | <b>NEVADA</b>         |   |   | <b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b> |   |   |
| Goldwater (R)      | N | Y | Carlson (R)          | N | Y | Malone (R)            | ? | ? | Johnston (D)          | Y | Y |
| Hayden (D)         | N | Y | Schoeppel (R)        | N | Y | McCarran (D)          | N | Y | Maybank (D)           | N | Y |
| <b>ARKANSAS</b>    |   |   | <b>KENTUCKY</b>      |   |   | <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>  |   |   | <b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>   |   |   |
| Fulbright (D)      | Y | Y | Clements (D)         | N | Y | Bridges (R)           | ? | ? | Case (R)              | Y | Y |
| McClellan (D)      | N | Y | Cooper (R)           | X | ✓ | Upton (R)             | N | Y | Mundt (R)             | N | Y |
| <b>CALIFORNIA</b>  |   |   | <b>LOUISIANA</b>     |   |   | <b>NEW JERSEY</b>     |   |   | <b>TENNESSEE</b>      |   |   |
| Knowland (R)       | N | Y | Ellender (D)         | N | Y | Hendrickson (R)       | ? | ? | Gore (D)              | N | Y |
| Kuchel (R)         | N | Y | Long (D)             | Y | Y | Smith (R)             | ? | ? | Kefauver (D)          | Y | Y |
| <b>COLORADO</b>    |   |   | <b>MAINE</b>         |   |   | <b>NEW MEXICO</b>     |   |   | <b>TEXAS</b>          |   |   |
| Johnson (D)        | Y | Y | Payne (R)            | N | Y | Anderson (D)          | Y | Y | Daniel (D)            | N | Y |
| Millikin (R)       | N | Y | Smith (R)            | N | Y | Chavez (D)            | Y | Y | Johnson (D)           | N | Y |
| <b>CONNECTICUT</b> |   |   | <b>MARYLAND</b>      |   |   | <b>NEW YORK</b>       |   |   | <b>UTAH</b>           |   |   |
| Bush (R)           | N | Y | Beall (R)            | N | Y | Ives (R)              | N | Y | Bennett (R)           | N | Y |
| Purtell (R)        | N | Y | Butler (R)           | N | Y | Lehman (D)            | Y | Y | Watkins (R)           | N | Y |
| <b>DELAWARE</b>    |   |   | <b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> |   |   | <b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> |   |   | <b>VERMONT</b>        |   |   |
| Frear (D)          | N | Y | Kennedy (D)          | N | Y | Hoey (D)              | N | Y | Aiken (R)             | N | Y |
| Williams (R)       | N | Y | Saltonstall (R)      | N | Y | Lennon (D)            | N | Y | Flanders (R)          | X | ✓ |
| <b>FLORIDA</b>     |   |   | <b>MICHIGAN</b>      |   |   | <b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>   |   |   | <b>VIRGINIA</b>       |   |   |
| Holland (D)        | N | Y | Ferguson (R)         | N | Y | Langer (R)            | Y | Y | Byrd (D)              | N | Y |
| Smathers (D)       | N | Y | Potter (R)           | ? | ? | Young (R)             | Y | Y | Robertson (D)         | N | Y |
| <b>GEORGIA</b>     |   |   | <b>MINNESOTA</b>     |   |   | <b>OHIO</b>           |   |   | <b>WASHINGTON</b>     |   |   |
| George (D)         | N | Y | Humphrey (D)         | Y | Y | Bricker (R)           | N | Y | Jackson (D)           | Y | Y |
| Russell (D)        | N | Y | Thye (R)             | N | Y | Burke (D)             | N | Y | Magnuson (D)          | Y | Y |
| <b>IDAHOO</b>      |   |   | <b>MISSISSIPPI</b>   |   |   | <b>OKLAHOMA</b>       |   |   | <b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>  |   |   |
| Dworshak (R)       | N | Y | Eastland (D)         | Y | Y | Kerr (D)              | N | Y | Kilgore (D)           | Y | Y |
| Welker (R)         | N | Y | Stennis (D)          | N | Y | Monroney (D)          | Y | Y | Neely (D)             | Y | Y |
| <b>ILLINOIS</b>    |   |   | <b>MISSOURI</b>      |   |   | <b>OREGON</b>         |   |   | <b>WISCONSIN</b>      |   |   |
| Dirksen (R)        | N | Y | Hennings (D)         | Y | Y | Cordon (R)            | N | Y | McCarthy (R)          | N | Y |
| Douglas (D)        | Y | Y | Symington (D)        | N | Y | Morse (I)             | Y | N | Wiley (R)             | N | Y |
| <b>INDIANA</b>     |   |   | <b>MONTANA</b>       |   |   | <b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>   |   |   | <b>WYOMING</b>        |   |   |
| Capehart (R)       | ? | ? | Mansfield (D)        | ? | ? | Duff (R)              | N | Y | Barrett (R)           | N | Y |
| Jenner (R)         | N | Y | Murray (D)           | ✓ | ? | Martin (R)            | N | Y | Hunt (D)              | Y | Y |



(JAN. 8 - 14)

## committee roundup

### Action

**TAX REVISION** -- The House Ways and Means Committee Jan. 13 began consideration behind closed doors of a new general tax revision bill, and agreed on a provision that would mean more favorable tax treatment for single persons who qualify as the heads of households. The Committee had concluded public hearings on overhauling the nation's tax structure Aug. 14, 1953. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1086)

At the close of the Jan. 13 session, staff members reported the Committee agreed to recommend that single heads of families be accorded the same tax benefits as married couples who can split their income for tax purpose and thereby pay less taxes. The new provision also would remove the requirement that single household heads and their dependents live in the same "principal place of abode."

The proposal would affect about 700,000 taxpayers who earn more than \$3,500 a year. It would mean an annual revenue loss of about \$50 million.

Committee officials also said the House unit had decided to postpone immediate action on President Eisenhower's request to extend existing excise and corporate tax rates beyond April 1, when cuts are scheduled. Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), Chairman, declared, however, that the Committee would consider the request before April 1.

In a statement issued Jan. 13, Reed said the proposed federal tax bill was "the first over-all revision of our tax laws which has ever been undertaken." He declared that "Although there have been at least 20 major revenue acts since 1939, each of them has attempted to solve problems on a piecemeal basis."

After a closed meeting Jan. 14, the House group reported it had approved a provision to ease "double" taxation of corporation dividends, under which both the corporation and the stockholder pay taxes on dividend money. The Committee proposed that individuals pay no annual income taxes on dividends up to \$50 received in taxable years to Aug. 1, 1955, and that in the taxable years ending after that date, the personal income tax exemption apply to received dividends of up to \$100.

The group also agreed to a plan allowing percentage deductions on dividend income received after next July 31 at the rate of five per cent the first year, and 10 per cent the second year, and 15 per cent the third and subsequent years.

Another provision approved would allow employee deductions for business transportation expenses which are not incurred away from home, and would apply to such items as depreciation of the taxpayer's car if used for business purposes.

The anticipated loss in revenue from proposed cuts in taxes on dividends was \$240 million in the first year,

and as much as \$1 billion when the reductions would become fully effective, according to staff specialists.

**HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD** -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 8 voted to end hearings on a bill (S 49) to grant Hawaii statehood and a bill (S 50) to give Alaska statehood. It also agreed to consider the Hawaii statehood measure, and subsequently met to work out details of the bill.

Meeting in executive session Jan. 13, the committee voted to exclude Palmyra Island from the boundaries of the proposed state of Hawaii and include the Leeward Islands.

The Committee Jan. 14 agreed to amend the Hawaii statehood bill to provide that all public lands in the islands would be turned over to the proposed new state of Hawaii. The Committee also named a subcommittee to work out language of another amendment specifically defining the boundary of the proposed new state.

Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) made public a letter to Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), a Committee member opposing statehood for Hawaii, rejecting his request that the Committee delay action pending an investigation of Communism in Hawaii by the Investigating Subcommittee headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Butler said the Committee will consider Alaska statehood "as soon as we complete action on Hawaii."

Earlier, before the Committee voted to end statehood hearings, former Hawaiian Governor Ingram M. Stainback Jan. 8 testified that because the "Communist leaders" of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union control 80 per cent of the labor vote in Hawaii and, he said, are able to defeat any political candidate, the admission of Hawaii to statehood now would endanger national security. (For previous hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 29.)

**PROBES ENDED** -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Jan. 13, at its first meeting of the second session, approved discontinuance of two investigations started last year when the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) was Chairman.

One probe was into waterfront racketeering, the other was into the merits of kreblozen in the treatment of cancer. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), who succeeded Tobey as chairman, ordered both investigations halted last Fall. The Committee approved Bricker's action without dissent. It also adopted a rule to bar radio or television recordings of the committee at work except by majority vote of the full Committee.

**FIFTH AMENDMENT** -- The Senate Government Operations Committee voted Jan. 11 to ask the Department of Justice whether a witness who denies spying loses his Constitutional right to refuse to answer other questions in "that area."



Chairman **Joseph R. McCarthy** (R Wis.) said a "yes" answer would "decimate the Communist Party substantially" through contempt of Congress prosecutions.

**DEPORTATION** -- The House Judiciary Committee decided Jan. 12 to change its Committee rules which in some instances have allowed undesirable aliens to remain in the U. S. Under the new Committee rules, deportation proceedings against an alien would not be halted with the introduction of a special bill (as is now the case) unless the Congressman sponsoring the bill gives complete information on the case to the Committee.

**STOCKPILE** -- The Senate Rules Committee Jan. 13 reported favorably a resolution (S Res 171; S Rept. 851) to extend from Jan. 31 through April 30 the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to study stockpiling and accessibility of strategic materials. S Res 171 also would authorize expenditure of \$12,500, in addition to the unexpended balance from the 1953 authorization (S Res 143). The study has been conducted by the Subcommittee on Minerals and Fuels, headed by Sen. **George W. Malone** (R Nev.). (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1405.)

**EXPORT-IMPORT BANK** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Jan. 11 reported favorably a resolution (S Res 183; S Rept. 847) authorizing it to continue until Jan. 31, 1955, its study of world trade, with emphasis on the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1212, 1364.) The resolution would authorize expenditure of \$116,500 (\$83,000 in new funds and \$33,500 left over from the \$67,000 authorized by S Res 25 in 1953), bringing the total to \$150,000, in line with an understanding in 1953 when the Committee's request for \$150,000 was cut to \$67,000.

The Committee also reported favorably a resolution (S Res 182; S Rept. 846) which would authorize \$16,000 in new funds for its regular activities through Jan. 31, 1955.

**MCCARTHY FUNDS** -- The Senate Committee on Government Operations Jan. 14 voted unanimously to authorize its Chairman, **Joseph R. McCarthy** (R Wis.), to submit a resolution providing \$200,000 for the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in the year starting Feb. 1. McCarthy, who also heads the Subcommittee, had said Jan. 8 the new budget might total \$250,000 to \$350,000.

### New Hearings

**KOREAN TREATY** -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings Jan. 13 and Jan. 14 on ratification of the 1953 Mutual Defense Treaty between the U. S. and the Republic of Korea. The President transmitted the Treaty to Congress Jan. 11. (See page 70.)

Secretary of State **John Foster Dulles** said the major purposes of the Treaty were to "prevent any renewal of the Communist aggression in Korea" by joining with South Korea in stating "our common determination to defend ourselves against external armed attack," and

to assure South Korea "of our continued concern for its security as a part of the fabric of peace in the Pacific area."

**Dulles** said Communist China is "virtually incorporating North Korea as a Chinese province," which makes the prospects for unification of North and South Korea appear "more difficult." He pointed out that under the terms of the Treaty, the U. S. would not be obligated to aid South Korea if the ROKs launched an attack Northward to unify Korea.

**Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway**, Army Chief of Staff, testified Jan. 14 that defense leaders "do not see evidence" of Communist intentions to renew hostilities in Korea, and that the proposed withdrawal of two U. S. divisions from Korea would not weaken the U. S. position, but would "add to our flexibility."

Secretary of the Army **Robert T. Stevens** also testified, and both he and **Ridgway** urged ratification of the mutual defense pact.

**HEALTH** -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee opened hearings Jan. 11 on disease research and the cost of medical services. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 30.)

Industrialist **Henry J. Kaiser** proposed private financing of a national health program in which, eventually, 30,000 doctors could care for 30 million Americans at low costs. **Kaiser** said an initial private outlay of \$1 billion could set up 1,000 health centers.

**Dr. Paul B. Magnuson**, former medical director of the Veterans Administration, testified Jan. 12 that there were "many chiselers" among health insurance firms who offered policies which failed to cover the big medical expenses that "break the back of the average wage-earner." **Magnuson** proposed that the government back a \$5 0-a-year family health insurance plan. Jan. 12, **Dr. H. Clifford Loos** of Los Angeles recommended adoption of group practice plans for doctors.

**Dr. Russell V. Lee**, director of the Palo Alto Clinic, Calif., and a member of the House of Delegates of the AMA, Jan. 13 recommended: Creation of a federal bureau on health and medical insurance standards; federal support for private, voluntary, non-profit medical insurance plans, including federal loans to private insurance systems, and clinics; direct federal aid to the poor for medical insurance; and end to direct government hospital and medical care for veterans, Indians, dependents of military personnel, and others.

**Dr. George Baehr**, head of the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, said Jan. 14 there was a "wide-spread spirit of intolerance" among some local medical societies toward developing health insurance programs. He proposed that federal grants-in-aid be made for studies of prepaid health service plans.

**ALASKA LAND CLAIMS** -- The Subcommittee on Territories of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 12 heard a proposal that Congress rule out the possible existence of Indian aboriginal rights to Alaskan lands. The proposal was made by the Department of Interior in testimony on a bill (HR 1921) to settle land claims in Alaska.

At a public hearing Jan. 13 Robert H. Evans, vice president of Ketchikan Pulp Company, Seattle, Wash., testified generally in favor of HR 1921, granting the Court of Claims jurisdiction in hearings claims of rights to land. Leo T. Connor, member of the board of directors, Indian Rights Association, opposed the bill in its present form. Helen L. Peterson, executive director, National Congress of American Indians, asked for a postponement of the hearings.

**ALASKA GRAFT** -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Jan. 13 began a closed-door hearing into alleged graft in government spending in Alaska. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), said the group heard a report by staff aides who spent six weeks in the Northern Territory last year and began a study of some 2,000 documents, mostly letters, that told a story "of claimed graft and corruption".

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Jan. 13 questioned whether the Alaskan inquiry might be "political" and urged an investigation of alleged Communist activity in Hawaii. (See page 60.)

**AIR ACADEMY** -- The House Armed Services Committee started hearings Jan. 13 on a bill (HR 5337) to establish a U. S. Air Force Academy. The measure is sponsored by Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.).

Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, testified there was an "immediate, urgent need" for the proposed Academy. He said the U. S. is the only major power without a separate educational institution for military airmen and engineers.

The proposed Academy also was supported by Roger M. Kyes, Deputy Secretary of Defense, Dr. John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Gen. Charles L. Bolte and Vice Admiral Murr E. Arnold.

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.), a member of the Committee, said Jan. 14 he was still trying to get an estimate of the cost of the Academy from the Administration. He said the project would be "put across" with an initial outlay of only \$10 million, although he estimated the total cost might be half a billion dollars.

**MILITARY BRIEFING** -- The Senate Armed Services Committee Jan. 12 met behind closed doors for its annual start-of-session briefing by top military leaders. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 31.)

Committee members, afterward, said Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, discussed their reasons for sharing "information on the tactical use of atomic weapons" with U. S. allies.

Wilson and Radford also reportedly assured the Committee that plans for withdrawal of two U. S. divisions from Korea would not weaken UN forces there. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 32.)

**MILITARY CATALOG** -- The Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee heard testimony Jan. 14 that

the government is still trying to describe almost 4 million military items it has on hand.

Air Force Col. Joseph R. DeLuca, acting chief of the Pentagon Catalog section, said the items -- from ball bearings to lamps -- are being handled by 14 different service supply systems. In many cases he said, each service has a different description for the same item.

**SOIL CONSERVATION** -- The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee began hearings Jan. 14 on a bill (S 2549) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the states in the construction of works for soil conservation.

Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) asserted a combination of watershed programs and big dams was needed if soil conservation efforts were to be effective.

J. Earl Coke, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said local agencies could team up with state and federal governments to share the cost of watershed programs, but the "final responsibility" rests with the people who "own and operate the land."

Gladwin E. Young, deputy administrator of the Soil Conservation Service, asserted the proposed legislation would help meet the problem of up-stream flood prevention.

## Continued Hearings

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY** -- Reopening its hearings on wayward youngsters, the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency Jan. 14 heard testimony from Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers. (1953 Weekly Report, p. 1461).

Rogers said police would have to handle "about one million children" as juvenile delinquency cases during the next year.

In 1953, Rogers said, federal agents arrested 2,544 youngsters under the age of 18, of whom 881 "were committed to federal custody." He said driving stolen autos across state lines constituted the largest single federal offense. Next came immigration violations, burglary and forgery of government checks.

**FARM TOUR** -- The consensus of witnesses at Enid, Okla., and Waco, Tex., favored continuation of fixed farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity as 10 members of the House Agriculture Committee visited those cities Jan. 12 and 13 in a brief resumption of their "grassroots" tour. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1335.)

The Committee Jan. 14 heard Southern farmers testify in Memphis that present cotton acreage controls would work new hardships on tenant farmers.

## Reports, Recommendations

**ATROCITIES** -- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), whose probe of Communist atrocities in Korea ended Dec. 4 (1953 CQ Weekly Report p. 1424), Jan. 9 filed an interim report on the hearings in which he

recommended that the Senate adopt a resolution calling on the United Nations to investigate and find a way of punishing Korean war criminals. Potter conducted the probe for the Senate Investigations' Subcommittee, of which he is a member.

The report, which went to the Government Operations Committee, urged the Senate to express its "grave concern" over atrocities committed by the North Korean and Chinese Communists. Potter recommended that the UN be asked to form an "impartial investigation commission" to "inquire into and report the facts of all war crimes" committed by the Communists in Korea since June 24, 1950, and to find a way of "subjecting the criminals responsible to just and lawful punishment."

The report said that testimony showed more than 55,000 persons, 35,459 civilians and 20,785 members of UN military forces, had been victims of Red atrocities -- among them 5,639 American servicemen. Since only 3,508 American POW's had been repatriated, the report added, "approximately two-thirds of all American prisoners of war died due to war crimes."

Sen. Potter also said Jan. 9 he will ask the State and Defense Departments to give their reasons for holding up release of an Army film showing Red atrocities in Korea.

Potter Jan. 11 introduced a resolution (S Res 178) to declare it the "strong desire" of the Senate that the U. S. delegation to the UN urge the UN to form a commission to study the atrocities situation and find the means of punishing the war criminals. The resolution was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

**DEFENSE FUNDS** -- The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions and Military Construction Jan. 12 reported that a "huge backlog" of unobligated past-year appropriations accumulated by the Defense Department revealed "an inability...to carry out a construction program" which the services had described as "urgent."

The Subcommittee made the charge in a report to the full House Appropriations Committee on its recent move to authorize the Department to spend only \$268,692,130 of its uncommitted holdover appropriations. The Department had requested a \$368,989,130 authorization. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1440.)

**LIST CLOSED MEETINGS** -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Jan. 12 released a staff summary of his Investigation's Subcommittee's activity in 1953. It listed 70 public and 123 closed-door hearings. Testifying in open session were 208 witnesses, while 320 were heard in secret. It compared with 20 public and six closed hearings in 1952, according to the staff report. Of 48 witnesses heard in 1952, only nine came before the Subcommittee behind closed doors. (For summary of closed hearings during 1953 session, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 4.)

## Coming Up

**IIA LIBRARIES** -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), of the Senate Investigation Subcommittee, announced Jan. 10 that the group's probe of the overseas libraries of the now-defunct International Information Administration would resume early in February. (1953 Weekly Report, pp. 648, 715.) The IIA, now the U. S. Information Agency, was reorganized Aug. 1, 1953. (1953 Weekly Report, p. 1065.)

**FEPC** -- Hearings on anti-discrimination legislation were postponed from Jan. 12 to Feb. 23 by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Jan. 7. The action brought protests from Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Rights which was to conduct the hearings, and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), a Committee member.

**MAIL RATES, PAY** -- Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, announced Jan. 8 that the group will hold its first meeting of the second session on Jan. 21. Rees said items on the agenda would include postal rates and federal salaries.

**ATOMIC ENERGY** -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) announced the Committee's first order of business would be hearings on President Eisenhower's atoms-for peace plan. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 45; also 1953 Weekly Report, p. 1420.)

Other items on the agenda were: Disposition to private enterprise of the government-operated cities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Hanford, Wash., encouragement of private firms to develop electrical power with atomic reactors (power plants), and changes in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to meet administrative problems of the Atomic Energy Commission.

**FARM PLANS** -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) Jan. 9 announced that his Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry will begin hearings Jan. 18 on "the agricultural outlook and the President's proposed agricultural program." Aiken said Jan. 11 that the Agriculture Committee will "hold a public hearing on legislation affecting the administration of the national forests" on Jan. 21.

## Committee Briefs

**LOYALTY** -- A House Un-American Activities subcommittee Jan. 13 gave the Civil Service Commission its "last chance" to produce loyalty review records of James McNamara, formerly with the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. (1953 Weekly Report, p. 1174.)

**INTERNAL SECURITY** -- Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.), of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, said Jan. 8 that 11 FBI reports containing derogatory information on Edward J. Fitzgerald, former government economist, were made in 1946 and 1947, but that Fitzgerald did not resign until September, 1947. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 30.)





(JAN. 8 - 14)

## around the capitol

## FIRINGS DISPUTE

Members of Congress expressed conflicting views on what percentage of the security firings under the Eisenhower Administration's new program involved the question of subversion. Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) said Jan. 8 a high government official told her that only "10 per cent or less" of the first 1,456 security-separated employees were "subversives or Communists."

In his State of the Union message (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 38-45) President Eisenhower gave the number of security separations as 2,200. Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said Jan. 8 he felt the President "tried to create the impression that...all were security risks because of Communist affiliations." Walter said, "There are at most seven who were at any time members of proscribed organizations," and that most of the others "are habitual drunkards, sex deviates and just plain garden-variety loud-mouths."

But Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) declared Jan. 8, "I know for a fact that the number separated because of Communist acts, Communist connections, is much more than 50 per cent. If you lump together the firings for Communist activities and for sexual perversion, it will run in the neighborhood of 90 per cent."

Chairman Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee said Jan. 14 that his House Civil Service unit will study the "serious problem" of how to free federal employees, fired for non-disloyalty reasons, from the "security risk" stigma.

At his Jan. 13 news conference, President Eisenhower said he had no detailed breakdown on reasons for the firing of the 2,200 employees and that some may have resigned without being aware that they were slated for dismissal on security grounds.

## SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN

Sixty-one Democratic Members of the House Jan. 12 signed a statement outlining the "minimum" social security program "which will meet the needs of the American people." (For the program presented Jan. 14 by President Eisenhower, see page 69.)

## Recommendations by the House Democrats:

Levy the two per cent old age insurance tax on the first \$4,800 of income instead of on the first \$3,600 of annual income, the present base

Increase monthly benefit payments

Extend coverage to some 10.5 million persons, such as doctors, lawyers and farmers, now excluded

Allow persons over 65 to earn more than the present \$75 a month limit without becoming ineligible for old-age insurance. The Democrats proposed the limit on monthly earnings to be raised to \$100

Waive premiums, or tax payments, for workers who become permanently or totally disabled, but continue their eligibility for social security pay benefits

Retain the two per cent tax rate

Continue use of general federal funds for aid to the aged not covered by the old-age insurance program.

## HELP FROM DEMOCRATS?

Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Jan. 9 predicted Congress would approve a "substantial portion" of President Eisenhower's legislative program if Democrats help as he expected they would. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 38.) Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) Jan. 10 asserted Democrats would refuse to "engage in petty partisanship on issues directly affecting ... all Americans."

In the first session Democratic votes were necessary for victory for the President on 58 of 74 clear-cut vote tests which the President "won". (For more on first session support for the President, see 1953 Weekly Report, pp. 1299 ff.)

## CHARGES GANGSTER "CODDLED"

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) Jan. 12 resumed his exposure of what he called "the strange immunity from prosecution which certain members of the underworld had under the previous Democratic regime of the Treasury Department."

In March, 1953, Williams refused to become Chairman of the Senate Finance Subcommittee on tax frauds because of a ruling by Committee Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) dealing with the publication of a Subcommittee member's findings (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 441). Later in 1953 Williams made several speeches on the Senate floor detailing alleged irregularities by Internal Revenue officials.

Williams devoted his Jan. 12 speech to the case of Frank Cammarata, which he called a "disgusting example of gangster coddling." Cammarata, he said, was convicted in 1931 of armed robbery, sentenced to a 15-to-30 year jail term, deported in 1936, came back to the country illegally in 1939, was discovered by federal agents in 1946 and accused of failing to file income tax returns for 1939-1946. Then, Williams said, "the Treasury Department allowed this gangster to file belated tax returns...and dropped all efforts for prosecution."

Williams noted that attempts to re-deport Cammarata were blocked by the introduction of private bills in 1948 and 1949 to delay deportation proceedings. Two House bills were introduced by Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio), and a Senate bill by then-Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.)

Kirwan said Jan. 12 that he had introduced the bills at the request of Cammarata's attorney, a constituent, and that he dropped all interest in the case when he got a report from the Justice Department that Cammarata was an undesirable who should be deported. Myers introduced his bill, Kirwan said, at the Ohio Congressman's request. Cammarata was remanded to prison on July 2, 1953 to complete his term and is liable to deportation when his term is up, according to Williams.

## LOBBY LAW

Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) Jan. 6 introduced a bill (HR 6915) which would amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (Public Law 601, 79th Congress) to require any "department, agency, office or commission of a State, Territorial or local government" to register as a lobbyist if it spends more than \$5,000 a year for lobbying purposes.

Pillion said the bill was prompted by the fact that the Hawaiian Statehood Commission spent approximately \$480,000 to promote legislation to grant statehood to Hawaii (see page 60). He said the Territorial government appropriated some \$560,000 for the purpose. Government agencies are not now covered by the Act.

## HOUSING PROGRAM

A new housing program was outlined to a CIO housing conference in Washington, Jan. 8, by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, which handles housing legislation. He proposed a billion-dollar federal program to help people buy homes on 50 to 60 year mortgages with little or no down payment.

Even if the program lost "\$200 or \$300 million because some of the people couldn't keep up their payments," Capehart said, "I think we'd be better off as a nation than with the public housing plan. I think the vast majority would become successful homeowners."

Two proposals of the President's Advisory Committee on Housing were attacked Jan. 9 by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.). The Committee made its report to the President Dec. 15 (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1439). If proposals for flexible interest rates on government-insured housing loans, and higher service charges to small-town borrowers are carried out, Hennings said, "more and more families will be priced right out of the housing market."

## CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (RMaine), sponsor of a bill (S 2637) to carry out the President's Jan. 7 proposal of stripping citizenship from convicted Communist conspirators, said Jan. 8 her 1953 bill (S 200) which in addition would outlaw the Communist Party was "far more important" than the limited Presidential proposal. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 46).

Mrs. Smith said the Justice Department's failure to give the Senate Judiciary Committee its views on S 200, introduced Jan. 7, 1953, had "held up Senate action on outlawing the Communist Party." S 200 would outlaw the Party and provide penalties of loss of citizenship, prison terms of up to 10 years and a fine of \$10,000 for violation of the law.

## MAIL RATES

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), ranking Democrat on the Post Office Committee, Jan. 7 attacked President Eisenhower's proposal that Congress set up a "permanent commission" to set postal rates (CQ Weekly Report,

## Cost Of Probes

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) said Jan. 9 in a New Orleans radio broadcast that money provided for Senate investigations had increased 1,000 per cent since 1940.

Rep. Karl M. LeCompte (R Iowa), Chairman of the House Administration Committee, said Jan. 12 that House investigating committees received \$1,879,550 for 1953 and 1954. He said they spent \$1,007,807 and had \$871,743 left. The House in the 82nd Congress, he said, spent \$3,779,500.

Ellender said he would take action to reduce the cost of Senate investigations by eliminating duplication and abolishing investigations "aimed at headlines rather than results."

p. 43). "I predict that Congress will soundly defeat any effort by the Administration to seize control of this very important aspect of our American economy," Johnston said.

## AIR WINGS "ABOUT-FACE"?

The Administration has done a "remarkable about-face" on its new Air Force budget, Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said in a Jan. 9 speech at Springfield, Mo. At a cost of "two years in time and over \$1 billion in wasted money," the Administration intends to add 23 air wings that it cut from the Air Force budget in 1953, the former Air Force Secretary said. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) charged Jan. 11 that reductions in the fiscal 1954 budget "have caused a serious shortage of pilots and crews" for supersonic and long-range planes.

## QUITS POST

George A. Haberman, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor (AFL) Jan. 13 resigned as sole labor representative on a Commission on Intergovernmental Relations task force set up to study unemployment benefits. AFL president George Meany Jan. 13 charged the task force was "heavily weighted" with "big business" interests.

## LAWMAKER CRITICIZES AMA

Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) scored the American Medical Association Jan. 12 for having called various public health proposals "socialized medicine" and for, he said, not producing plans of its own to enable the average citizen to meet rising medical costs. (See page 61.)

## GUATEMALAN "BEACHHEAD"

In a Senate speech Jan. 14, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) termed Guatemala a "serious beachhead for international communism in this hemisphere." Wiley, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the small central American Republic is the only one on the two continents with Communists in top government jobs. Wiley said the U.S. was not seeking to dominate the Guatemalan

people and its concern was not based entirely on Guatemalan expropriation of land belonging to the United Fruit Company.

#### FIRST SPEECH

Rep. Lester Johnson (D Wis.), a new House Member, Jan. 14 made his first floor speech, urging higher price supports for dairy products. He offered legislation (HR 7166, 7167) to make support of dairy products, livestock and poultry mandatory at 100 per cent of parity.

#### WELKER VS. DEAN

In a Jan. 14 Senate speech, Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) charged that Arthur H. Dean, special U.S. Ambassador to Korea, seemed to be spreading talk intended to lead to "appeasement" of Red China.

#### SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

William R. Bonsell, former assistant House bill clerk and Senate Appropriations Committee aide, Jan. 11 was approved by the House (H Res 402) for the \$13,400-a-year post of Sergeant-At-Arms. He was approved for the job Jan. 7 by the House GOP conference.

#### ATTACKS "McCARTHYISM"

Carter Davidson, president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 13 denounced "McCarthyism" and Congressional investigations which "smear a man" and "imply he is guilty without the benefit of trial." But, in a Cincinnati address to the Association of American Colleges, Davidson said he believed "no card-carrying Communist belongs on a (U.S.) campus."

#### SENTENCED FOR CONTEMPT

A maximum sentence of one year in jail and a \$1,000 fine for contempt of Congress was imposed on Saul Grossman by Washington, D. C. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff Jan. 7. Grossman, who had refused to produce records demanded by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1952, had been convicted of contempt Dec. 21, 1953 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1462).

#### McCARRAN ACT TEST

Attorneys representing the Communist Party Jan. 12 filed with the U. S. Court of Appeals a brief attacking the constitutionality of registration provisions of the McCarran Internal Security Act. The brief filed by the lawyers, one of whom was ex-Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.), said the McCarran Act of 1950 is "an enabling act for a police state."

#### CHALLENGE PROBE UNIT

The constitutionality of the resolution setting up the House Un-American Activities Committee and the procedures of the Committee were challenged in the Supreme Court Jan. 12. The Court was asked to set aside the conviction of Julius Emspak, official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.) for contempt of Congress in 1949 when he refused to answer questions before the Committee.

## CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said in a Jan. 10 radio broadcast to Texas stations: "As Democratic leader in the Senate, it will be my aim to apply to each of these issues (before Congress this session) a single test: How will the proposed bill affect the welfare of my country? That, it seems to me, is a fair test...We will not refuse support of Administration policies which are clearly in the interests of our country."

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) said on the floor of the Senate Jan. 11: "Candidate Eisenhower came to Fargo, N.D., and said he was in favor of the present 90 per cent parity. He said he was for REA. I read nothing in the President's (State of the Union) message today which carries out the promises made by Candidate Eisenhower."

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared in a Jan. 11 statement: "There has been considerable uncertainty among employers and employees alike as to whether the recent increase in social security tax will be permitted to remain in effect...I believe it appropriate for me to state that I see absolutely no possibility of the increased rate being repealed and the tax 'frozen' at its old level."

Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) wrote in his Jan. 14 newsletter: "The 'Prophets of Gloom' are at it again. Every year end since 1944 has brought a rash of would be oracles sounding the tocsin of alarm 'depression is coming.' How did it come out for 1953? The economy is at an all time high..."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) warned Jan. 11: "The Administration knows how serious the world situation has become, even if it still tries to present the picture at home through rose-tinted glasses...Ordinarily I'm an optimist...But right now that's one of the western world's troubles--the danger of laxity from false optimism...That's just what the Communists hope we'll do."

Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) said in a Jan. 9 newsletter: "The Administration has played in bad luck this past week. One day it released a statement (prices had been stabilized). The next morning the price of bread in Washington went up 5 3/4 per cent. The President in his preview of his State of the Union message suggested that the security of the country...had been obtained. The next morning it was discovered that \$160,000 in new currency was missing from the Bureau of Engraving..."

Rep. William H. Harrison (R Wyo.) in his Jan. 17 newsletter noted: "When the second session of the 83rd Congress got underway...we found, as usual, that the Congress of the United States still is probably the best 'covered' legislative body in the world. Some 1,200 correspondents for newspapers, news services, periodicals...radio and television are accredited to the press galleries...That's a ratio of about two to one for each Member of the two bodies of Congress."

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) commented on the President's State of the Union speech Jan. 7: "I felt somewhat like the 'Man Who Came to Dinner': The menu offers all kinds of dishes; they all look good...But what are we going to get?"





(JAN. 8 - 14)

## the executive branch

### FARM MESSAGE

President Eisenhower's agricultural price-support program, submitted to Congress (H Doc. 292) Jan. 11, calls for substitution of flexible (or sliding-scale) supports, ranging from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity, for the fixed (or rigid) guarantees now propping the prices of five "basic" farm commodities -- wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts -- at 90 per cent of parity. The sixth "basic," tobacco, would retain fixed 90 per cent supports when marketing quotas were in effect.

In order to prevent current government holdings of surplus commodities from depressing prices, up to \$2.5 billion worth would be "insulated" from the commercial market and used for such purposes as school lunches, foreign and domestic aid, and emergency reserves. Since the "insulated" reserves would not be counted as carry-over, the President explained, any reductions in support levels would be gradual. (The level of support would be tied by formula to the relationship between supply and demand, the theory being that lower prices would help bring excessive supplies into line with demand, thus reducing surpluses.)

#### MODERNIZED PARITY

A third major point would be gradual substitution of "modernized parity" -- a formula based on cost-price relationships in the 10 years preceding the computation -- for the "old" parity formula, based on 1910-14 statistics. Modernized parity is in effect for all commodities except wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts. Mr. Eisenhower would apply the newer formula to these crops beginning Jan. 1, 1956, as provided by law.

Most of the program's major points will go into effect automatically Jan. 1, 1955, if Congress does not act. The Agricultural Act of 1949, together with prior and subsequent legislation, set that date for an end to mandatory rigid supports for "basics." The President recommended amendments designed to prevent sudden fluctuations of prices.

With variations and exceptions, crops other than the "basics" would be supported under flexible formulas, from zero to 90 per cent of parity at the Secretary of Agriculture's discretion, as provided in current law. An outstanding exception would be meat animals, which would remain without direct support.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be permitted to raise supports above 90 per cent of parity when necessary to the national welfare or national security.

Wool prices would not be supported, but would seek their own level in the market. Direct payments to producers would compensate them for any amount by which average market prices might fall below 90 per cent of parity.

In some cases, production and marketing controls would end at a later date, in order to "curtail the regimentation of production planning."

### Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan. 13 told reporters at his 24th press conference:

He believed his farm program is the right one and time will tell whether it is politically feasible in an election year

He would leave up to Congress the question of whether a worker's strike vote, supervised by the government, should be taken before or after a walkout (see page 68)

That U. S.-Russian preliminary talks on atomic control are encouraging, but it is too soon to tell whether the Soviets are acting in good faith

That friends asked him not to say whether he will seek a second term

He would never subscribe to any treaty that contravened the Constitution (see pages 47-50)

He and the Agriculture Department know of no plan to sell butter and cottonseed oil to Russia

He would not further break down into categories the 2,200 federal workers he previously said had been dismissed for security reasons

That no significance should be read into the fact that his State of the Union message this year did not call for revision of the McCarran-Walter immigration act

He was confident the U. S. was achieving a better balance in its defense forces every day

He thought Alaska not yet ready for statehood

He believed women have the brains and ability needed for the Presidency, but doubted whether a woman would like the job.

The problem of acreage diversion, the President said, would be ameliorated largely because less stringent acreage controls would be needed as surpluses diminished. Soil conservation funds, he said, would be used to encourage farmers to hold acreage diverted from controlled crops out of crops threatened by surplus conditions.

#### INTENSIFY MARKETING

To help move surpluses into consumption, Mr. Eisenhower said, research and domestic and foreign marketing should be intensified. Use of surpluses in foreign aid, he said, should continue.

Producers of fruits and vegetables, the President said, should be aided through liberalization of authorizations to operate marketing agreements and marketing orders.

Because the Commodity Credit Corporation is "pressing hard" on its \$6,750,000,000 ceiling for financial obligations, Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to increase CCC borrowing authority to \$8.5 billion, and to restore its capital losses as of June 30, 1953.

His over-all farm program the President said, was designed to correct "unbalanced farm production." Imbalance, not overproduction is the problem, he said.

(For background on farm price-support problems and plans, including four pertinent roll-call votes, see 1953 CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1383-92.)

## REACTION

Congressional comments on the farm message:

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee -- "...excellent...it will be enacted without the anticipated carnage in the Senate."

House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) -- "I do not think the Congress will give up the 90 per cent of parity for basic farm products."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) -- Flexible supports "should not go as low as 75 per cent, and...ought to go higher than 90 per cent, perhaps even above 100 per cent..."

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) -- The program would "provide the farmer less protection and less money."

House Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "...a sound and effective approach..."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "...more favorable to the farmers than I expected," but added that he still favors fixed 90 per cent supports for basics.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- "...little or no protection..."

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) -- "I see nothing... that carries out the promises made by Candidate Eisenhower."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "...the same old disastrous sliding scale idea...dressed up...with a temporary sedative..."

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- "...It is just as important to remove these over-hanging surpluses as it is to have high level price supports."

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Congress will "virtually ignore" recommendations for flexible supports.

## LABOR MESSAGE

In a message to Congress (H Doc. 291) Jan. 11, President Eisenhower proposed amending the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947, which he termed "sound legislation."

The President's recommendations included some proposed in 1953 by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and some which were on an abandoned list of suggested revisions "leaked" to the press late last year. (See box, adjoining column.)

The 14-point Presidential proposal would:

Provide that, when an injunction is issued under the National Labor Relations Act, a local board be empaneled by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to meet with the parties and seek a settlement of their dispute. The general counsel of the NLRB would decide whether to apply an injunction in a secondary boycott case

## EISENHOWER-DURKIN-TAFT

Three major lists of proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley labor law have emerged in the last year. President Eisenhower's were contained in a message to Congress Jan. 11. Earlier a 19-point program which the White House and then-Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin drew up and which was "leaked" to the press Aug. 3, 1953, was abandoned amidst a dispute as to whether the President had agreed to it. (Durkin's resignation was accepted Sept. 10.)

The late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) introduced five bills proposing amendments to the law, on Jan. 26, 1953. These three lists have been used in the following chart which shows how each issue was treated. In one case, issues counted separately in numbering the Aug. 3 list have been combined because the Eisenhower message lumped them; and in another, an issue has been divided to show Taft's partial stand.

| Issues  | Eisenhower Message    | Durkin Approved   | In Taft Bills         |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Welfare funds   | federal regulation    | unions administer | Labor Sec. to examine |
| Check-off   | authorized            | authorized        | eliminated            |
| Non-Communist oath  | for labor, management | eliminate         | for labor, management |
| Simplify union reports  | approved              | approved          | approved              |
| a) Modify secondary boycott restrictions  | approved              | approved          | approved              |
| b) Injunction discretionary   | approved              | approved          | no mention            |
| NLRB to check employers on secondary boycott  | no mention            | no mention        | approved              |
| Permit pre-hiring contracts in some industries  | approved              | approved          | approved              |
| Protect economic strikers in representation elections   | approved              | approved          | approved              |
| Re-opening of contracts restricted  | approved              | approved          | no mention            |
| a) Reduce from 60 to 30 days notice of intent to modify or terminate contract                 | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| b) Relax individual penalties in unauthorized strike  | no mention            | approved          | approved              |
| Clarify jurisdiction of state, federal governments  | approved              | approved          | no mention            |
| Redefine "agent" for purpose of responsibility  | approved              | approved          | no mention            |
| Extend "free speech" provision to management  | approved              | no mention        | approved              |
| Government-conducted poll of strikers   | approved              | no mention        | no mention            |
| Emergency fact-finding boards to make recommendations   | approved              | no mention        | no mention            |
| Appointment of local mediation board in NLRB injunction cases                                 | approved              | no mention        | no mention            |
| NLRB counsel independent of Board   | no mention            | no mention        | approved              |
| NLRB hearing officers to make recommendations in disputes                                     | no mention            | no mention        | approved              |
| Watch-dog committee for NLRB  | no mention            | no mention        | approved              |
| Narrow definition of "supervisor"   | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| De-authorization of unions, voted by members, effective at end of contract, not end of voting | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| Permit "experience" criterion in new hiring   | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| Give union members preference in hiring   | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| Liberal exemption policy for employers with little effect on interstate commerce              | no mention            | approved          | approved              |
| Reorganization of NLRB  | no mention            | improve operation | add members           |
| Unions more latitude in expelling members   | no mention            | approved          | no mention            |
| Force discharge of Communists in union shop   | no mention            | no mention        | approved              |

Liberalize restrictions against secondary boycotts  
Set time limits during which an employer or a rival union could not challenge the representation rights of a striking union

Insure against reopening negotiations, where a valid collective bargaining agreement exists, unless the contract so authorizes or the parties mutually consent

Authorize fact-finding boards, appointed under the National Emergency provisions of the Act, to make recommendations at the request of the President.

Permit "pre-hire" contracts between employers and unions and cut time limits in union shop provisions for the construction, amusement and maritime industries

Apply traditional common law rules of agency in holding unions and employers responsible for the actions of their agents

Extend the requirement that union officials sign non-communist affidavits to cover employers, or drop the provision if Congress passes legislation dealing with Communist infiltration which would substitute

Insure right of free speech to both labor and management

Authorize a Congressional study of welfare and pension funds covered by collective bargaining agreements, with a view to enacting regulatory legislation

Clarify jurisdiction between Federal, State and Territorial governments in the labor-management field

Give the employee an opportunity to vote by secret ballot, under Government auspices "when he is called on strike"

Authorize union dues check-off for the life of any contract providing the checkoff

Simplify provisions requiring union reports on organization and finances.

#### SMITH, McCONNELL COMMENT

Committee heads in both houses indicated they would call their committees together at an early date to consider the proposals. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, who said the President had submitted "a wonderfully worked out program," introduced a bill (S 2650) to implement the proposals.

Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee said, "Fair-minded people will appreciate the President's moderate approach toward amending the Taft-Hartley Act. The message along with our Committee's extensive hearings on the law and its administration certainly gives us the basis for working out a good bill."

Some labor leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the program. John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, declared that "a few piddling amendments won't make a slave law palatable to free-born citizens." CIO President Walter P. Reuther said "The President's message...while containing a few ameliorating recommendations, in toto does not change the anti-labor character of the law."

#### POLL -- BEFORE OR AFTER ?

The President's proposal to poll union members in a strike situation caused considerable confusion as to its meaning. President Eisenhower Jan. 13 said it was simply

a statement of principle with the details to be worked out by Congress.

Sen. Smith, in introducing S 2650, interpreted it as calling for a poll after a strike has begun. Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) Jan. 14 introduced a bill (S 2697) calling for a vote before a strike could take place.

George Meany, American Federation of Labor president, interpreted the President's message as calling for a pre-strike vote and opposed it as "a serious restriction of labor's rights to manage its own affairs." (A bill (HR 3146) introduced by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) Feb. 18, 1953, would require the NLRB to conduct a strike ballot upon the request of "any labor organization or its agents.")

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Jan. 13 said he favors immediate enactment of all of the President's recommendations except the strike vote proposal, on which he said there should be Congressional hearings.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) Jan. 11 introduced a bill (HR 7116) covering the Presidential proposal on welfare and pension funds.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY MESSAGE

President Eisenhower Jan. 14 reiterated his Aug. 1, 1953, request that Congress extend the Old Age and Survivors Insurance system to about 10 million persons not now covered. (1953 CQ Weekly Report, p. 1072.) His message to Congress made the following additional recommendations for revision of the Social Security program:

Increase (under a formula to be submitted by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby) minimum and maximum retirement benefits, which now are \$25 and \$85 a month for individuals, respectively

Raise the income limit (under which persons earning wages of more than \$75 a month lose retirement benefits) to \$1,000 a year

Raise the annual earnings base (for calculation of Social Security taxes and retirement and survivors benefits) from \$3,600 to \$4,200

Eliminate from computations of average monthly wages (upon which retirement and survivors benefits are based) the four lowest years of earnings

Provide, for workers totally disabled for extended periods, benefits based on earnings they would have received had they worked until the age of 65

Revise the formula for federal sharing of the states' public-assistance grants.

Mr. Eisenhower said the net additional cost of his expanded program would equal about one-half of one per cent of the annual payrolls subject to Social Security taxes. For at least the next 15 to 25 years, he said, the costs of the program would be met by gradual tax increases already provided by law. The President did not renew his request for cancellation of the Jan. 1, 1954, increase in payroll taxes. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 39.)

The 10 million additional persons under the proposed broader coverage would include: Self-employed farmers; more farm and domestic workers; doctors, dentists,

lawyers, architects, accountants, and other self-employed professionals. On a voluntary group basis, clergymen and members of state and local retirement systems would be taken in.

The Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, the President said, will report soon on extending Social Security coverage to federal employees not now covered.

Higher benefits, he said, are needed because current payments are "too low" to help "combat destitution."

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee told the House that individual monthly benefits under the promised formula would rise to a minimum of \$30 and a maximum of \$98.50. The maximum total family benefit would rise from \$168.75 to \$190. With a \$4,200 income base, workers retiring in the future would get a maximum \$108.50.

By placing the income limit on an annual rather than monthly basis, the President pointed out, Congress would permit a retired person to earn as much as \$200 a month for five months without penalty, while under present law he would lose five months' benefits. The proposed boost to \$1,000 a year, together with the provision that only one month's benefit would be deducted for each \$80 earned above that amount, would permit a retired person to earn \$90 a month for 12 months and lose only one month's benefit. Currently, he would lose the full year's benefits.

An increase in the earnings base to \$4,200, Mr. Eisenhower said, would be justified because \$3,600 now covers the full earnings of only 40 per cent of the nation's regular male workers. The increase (which would raise payroll taxes for workers earning more than \$3,600) would raise the base for computing retirement and survivors benefits for 15 million persons.

#### FEDERAL-STATE LIAISON

The elimination from benefit computations of a worker's four years of lowest earnings, the President said, would relieve the inequity imposed on those earning abnormally low -- or no -- wages because of adversity. The provision concerning totally disabled workers would have a similar purpose, he said. He proposed a close liaison between the Social Security system and state vocational rehabilitation agencies.

Revised public-assistance formulas, Mr. Eisenhower recommended, should take into account reduced requirements, resulting from the Social Security system's assumption of more of the burden.

The formulas, he suggested, also should measure the state's financial capacity through the per capita income standard. Another recommended revision would use an average limit of \$55 for the portion of monthly public-assistance payments in which the federal government shares. Currently, the \$55 limit applies to each assistance case. Averaging, the President said, would allow the federal government to contribute more in acute cases requiring more than \$55.

Current formulas, he said, should be extended pending formulation of state plans for revision.

#### REACTION

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee introduced two bills (HR 7199, 7200) which he said would carry out the President's program. He said hearings will begin in March.

Congressional reaction to the message:

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) -- Revised public-assistance formulas "will be the subject of some controversy."

Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- "I...believe we should put the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "I'm in general accord..."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "...a fine program...His recommendations are all humane and constructive..."

#### The President

##### KOREAN TREATY

President Eisenhower Jan. 11 submitted to the Senate for consent to ratification a mutual defense treaty with the Republic of Korea. (Exec. A, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session.) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles explained that the treaty was designed to "complement" existing treaties with Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Japan. He said the U.S. would not be obligated under the treaty to support the ROK in any attack on North Korea. (For Senate Committee hearings, see page 61.)

##### ESCAPE CLAUSES REPORT

President Eisenhower Jan. 12 sent Congress a report, prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, dealing with trade agreement escape clauses. The report assured the lawmakers that the escape clause requirements under the 1951 Trade Agreements Extension Act (P.L. 50, 82nd Congress) had been met.

The 1951 Act stipulated that certain tariff concessions would be inoperative if the product were being imported "in such increased quantities...as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products."

##### POWER POLICY

President Eisenhower Jan. 8 defended his Administration's new policy on selling federal power in the Missouri River Basin. The policy has been attacked by Congressmen and spokesmen for Rural Electric Cooperatives at Congressional hearings. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 29-30, 32.) In a letter to Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), the President asserted "new power in the Basin should be ... converted into revenue ... in the interest of every taxpayer."



Jan. 12, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fred G. Aandahl said "crusaders for a federal power monopoly" are trying to use REA co-ops to gain their own ends. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) Jan. 13 accused the Administration and "private power lobbies" of a "massive, head-on assault" against public power policies of the last 20 years. But Rep. Harold O. Lovre (R S.D.) denied the Administration was trying to "scuttle" the REA. Aandahl and the Congressmen addressed a Miami meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Jan. 14 Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told the meeting the people to "protect their interests should elect a Democratic Congress in 1954."

#### UMT POSTPONED ?

In a letter to Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, President Eisenhower Jan. 9 called for a "new approach" to the military reserve program. The President also said he agreed "in general" with recommendations by Flemming and a special Committee on Manpower Resources for National Security to "hold in abeyance" any plans for a universal military training program pending further study of the reserve problem.

#### NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower, Jan. 11 sent to the Senate for confirmation formal nominations of the following, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

James P. Mitchell, New Jersey, to be Secretary of Labor.

Earl Warren, California, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Frederick A. Seaton, Nebraska, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr., Pennsylvania, to be Under Secretary of the Navy.

Hugh M. Milton II, New Mexico, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Eugene James Lyons, New Jersey, to be an Assistant Postmaster General.

Lothair Teetor, Indiana, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Samuel Miller Brownell, Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Education.

John William Trumburg, Wisconsin to be Commissioner of Social Security.

Alice K. Leopold, Connecticut, to be Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Neil H. Jacoby, California, and Walter W. Stewart, New Jersey, members of the Council of Economic Advisers.

J. H. S. Ellis, New York, to be a member of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department.

Robert E. Lee, District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

Harmar D. Denny, Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Frank H. Weitzel, District of Columbia, to be Assistant Comptroller General.

Laurence Ballard Robbins, Illinois to be Deputy Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Abbott McConnell Washburn, Minnesota, to be Deputy Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

Robert O. Boyd, Oregon, to be a member of the National Mediation Board.

The President made two new nominations Jan. 13.

Dr. Frank Brown Berry, New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health and Medical Affairs.

John Slezak, Illinois, to be Under Secretary of the Army.

#### CONFIRMATION

The Senate Jan. 14 confirmed the nomination of ex-Rep. Ross M. Rizley (R 1941-48) of Oklahoma to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Submitted Jan. 11 by the President, the nomination was approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee Jan. 13.

#### Departments, Agencies

##### BENSON ELABORATES

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Jan. 11 told consumers the Administration's farm program (see page 67) "promises...an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices and at less cost to taxpayers." He told reporters that he hoped Congress would adopt "at least most" of the program, but said he would remain in office to execute whatever legislation was enacted.

##### RED TRADE

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Jan. 13 asserted it "has been and still is" U.S. policy to approve non-strategic exports to Red nations in Europe. Weeks' statement came after a Minnesota soybean oil producer asked the Department to license the export of cottonseed oil and butter to Russia. President Eisenhower, at his press conference Jan. 13, denied any such move was afoot (see page 67). Foreign Operations Administration Director Harold E. Stassen asserted Jan. 9 that increased East-West trade in 1954 would help push democratic ideas behind the Iron Curtain.

##### "INSTANT RETALIATION"

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asserted Jan. 12 the Eisenhower Administration had made a "basic decision" to meet any future aggression by "massive retaliation, instantly," by means and "at places of our own choosing." In a New York speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, Dulles also said the U. S. would make full use of a growing list of atomic weapons, instead of relying on the "traditional" policy of "direct and local opposition." He said the new policy means "more basic security at less cost." President Eisenhower said Jan. 13 that the nation's best defense lay in its capacity for swift, powerful retaliation against an aggressor.

##### "MOTHBALLS" FOR WARSHIPS

The Navy announced Jan. 13 that 50 warships would be relegated to the "mothball fleet" between now and June, 1955. The move was made necessary by the Navy budget for fiscal 1955, to be announced by the President Jan. 21.



(JAN. 8 - 14)

## political notes

### POLITICAL FINANCES

The Republican National Committee received about \$400,000 more in contributions than its counterpart, the Democratic National Committee, during 1953, according to the annual reports of each filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Republican group reported receipts of \$1,339,538 during the year, of which \$470,934 was received during the last three months. Expenditures totalled \$1,312,818.

The Democratic Committee reported total receipts in 1953 were \$943,947, nearly half of which--\$446,424--was received during the last quarter. But the Committee had unpaid obligations during the year totalling \$222,782, and was still \$93,751 in the red as of the end of the year.

Other reports filed by political groups:

Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon: Balance on Jan. 1, 1953, \$246,878; refunds of contributions to the 1952 campaign, \$223,592; income last year, \$10,385; balance at end of 1953, \$3,273.

National Citizens For Eisenhower Congressional Committee: Contributions \$50,563 for the final three months, expenses \$41,561 for same period.

Labor's League for Political Education (of the American Federation of Labor): Contributions, \$118,862; expenses, \$26,737.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee: Balance on Sept. 3, 1953, \$640; receipts from Sept. 3 to end of 1953, \$4,500; expenses for same period, \$3,521.

Republican Senate Campaign Committee: Receipts, \$131,635; expenses, \$106,705.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee: Receipts, \$322,486; expenses, \$401,404.

### DEMOCRATS AND THE ADA

Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee wrote a letter to Americans for Democratic Action on Jan. 9 to clear up "widespread misunderstanding of the references" he reportedly made about the ADA during the past month.

Mitchell was quoted in the New York Times on Dec. 27 as stating in Chicago that "he regarded Americans for Democratic Action...as a political handicap."

Mitchell's letter to ADA on Jan. 9 stated: "My approach to all such groups (as ADA) has been the same. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, my belief is that all persons who believe in the principles of the Democratic Party should work within the Democratic Party. When we fall in this effort, we nevertheless welcome the support of all citizens, or groups of citizens, who believe in the principles or approve the candidates of the Democratic Party."

"Any group like ADA will be subjected to attacks by the same people who have tried unsuccessfully to discredit supporters of liberal principles for more than 30

### Vote For 18-Year-Olds?

Is a U.S. Constitutional amendment necessary before a state may lower the legal voting age from 21 to 18, as President Eisenhower proposed in his State of the Union message Jan. 7? (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 39, 44.)

The answer is no. Georgia, the only state now permitting 18-year-olds to vote, did so by state Constitutional amendment in 1943.

The effect of such an amendment to the Federal Constitution, after ratification by three-fourths of the states, would be to make the 18-year voting age applicable in all states. (For legislation proposing the amendment, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 34.)

Here are the U.S. Constitutional provisions that would be affected by the proposed amendment:

"The electors in each state (for the House of Representatives) shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." (Art. I, Sect. 2.)

"The...manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof." (Art. I, Sect. 4.)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." (Amendment X.)

The 14th amendment says a state's representation in Congress shall be reduced in proportion to the number of citizens of that state, 21 years or older that are denied the right to vote for President, Vice President, Congressman, or state executive and judicial officers.

Other amendments affecting suffrage are those that guarantee the right to vote irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude (Amendment XV), or, on account of sex (Amendment XIX.)

years," Mitchell wrote. "I am confident that this kind of attack will not discourage the continuing fight for progress and freedom in the United States."

In a reply to Mitchell, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and James E. Doyle, national co-chairmen of ADA, stated that ADA members "feel as strongly about the preservation of ADA's organizational integrity as you do about the building of the Democratic Party. But in many great battles for social progress we have fought side by side, with mutual respect and good will. It is our sincere hope that we shall continue to do so in the future..."

"The record shows...that the great advances in the last two decades have been produced in large measure

by a coalition between Democratic and independent voters who shared a common belief in the liberal principles of the New Deal and Fair Deal. The task of our times is to re-formulate these principles in terms of the challenge of the future. That coalition is now under heavy fire. The attacks on liberalism to which you refer are steadily growing in violence. We welcome and applaud your expression of opposition to those attacks." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 36)

Meeting in Washington on Jan. 9-10, the national board of ADA said that the President's State of the Union message represented "an acceptance of the basic principles advanced by liberals in 1932" but that it lacked "any adequate appreciation that new programs are needed for new times."

### TRUMAN ON HERRINGS

Former President Harry S. Truman said Jan. 8 that he never used the phrase "red herring" to describe Congressional spy hunts and that it was a reporter who first used the phrase. In recent years Republicans frequently have criticized the former President for the use of the term in relation to Congressional spy probes.

"The facts in the case are," Truman said, that a reporter "asked me if the action of the (House) Un-American Activities Committee was not in the form of a red herring to cover up what the Republican Administration in the 80th Congress had not done, and I said it might be. And there's where it started. I never made any statement that there was a red herring although the Republicans when they are in power always try to cover up their mistakes by attacking somebody or some institution."

The Associated Press reported that an official transcript of the Aug. 5, 1948, news conference showed that Harold Stacy, a reporter for the Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch, first used the words in a question, and Truman later said, "Yes, you can quote me...they are using this as a red herring to keep from doing what they ought to do."

The Republican National Committee on Jan. 10 released a chronological list of nine quotations attributed to Truman from Aug. 5, 1948, to Feb. 13, 1950, in which he used or permitted the use of the term "red herring" in connection with Congressional committee investigations.

### LINCOLN DAY FILM

The Republican National Committee is offering at cost a 16 mm., 10-minute motion picture of President Eisenhower which will be distributed to Republican Congressmen and other GOP leaders throughout the country for the 5,000 Lincoln Day dinners planned in February.

The Committee said the President had advised GOP Chairman Leonard W. Hall of his interest in participating as much as possible in the Lincoln Day celebrations, "and it was agreed that the President could make a film thereby personally addressing each group through the medium of motion pictures."

A Centennial Committee set up by the GOP National Committee met in Washington Jan. 11 to formulate plans for the national observance of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party.

The kickoff event for the centennial celebration will be the annual Lincoln Day celebration in Washington, Feb. 5. On March 20, the group will sponsor the reenactment of the famous school-house meeting presided over by Maj. Alvan E. Bovay at Ripon, Wis., on March 20, 1854. And on July 6 it will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first Republican state convention, at Jackson, Mich. on July 6, 1854.

### STATE ROUNDUP

**ALABAMA:** Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D) of Birmingham, a four-term Congressman from the Ninth District announced Jan. 12 that he will be a candidate for the Senate in the May 4 primary, opposing Sen. John Sparkman (D), who is a candidate for re-election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 37)

**CALIFORNIA:** Richard Graves, executive director of the League of California Cities, announced Jan. 12 that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor because "California deserves better" than an administration by Gov. Goodwin K. Knight (R), also a candidate. Graves, who has changed his party registration several times in the past 25 years, was a supporter of former Gov. Earl Warren (R). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 14)

**FLORIDA:** Rep. William C. Lantaff (D), who will retire from Congress at the end of his second term because he said, of the financial problems in maintaining homes in Washington and Miami, said Jan. 8 that next year, he will represent the Hialeah race track as an attorney. Former Sen. Claude Pepper (D), regarded as a potential candidate for the Fourth District House seat being vacated by Lantaff, said Jan. 13 that he was "not running for any office at this time."

The State Democratic Executive Committee on Jan. 9 moved against defection of its members to help Republicans. On that date it voted to expel those members who openly supported Republicans in the 1952 election, then dropped the action because a new election of committeemen will be held in May.

**IOWA:** Rep. H. R. Gross (R) of the Third District mentioned as a possible Senate candidate, announced Jan. 13 that he will seek re-election to the House.

**NEW YORK:** Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), of the 40th District has announced that he will retire at the end of his second term.

**OHIO:** Republican Congressmen who have announced for re-election include Faul F. Schenck of the Third district; Jackson E. Betts, Eighth; William H. Ayres, 14th, and J. Harry McGregor, 17th.

**TEXAS:** Rep. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D) of the 15th District, a four-term Congressman, will not be a candidate for re-election.



(JAN. 15)

## late developments

Late developments of the week ending Jan. 15, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Jan. 22 Weekly Report.

## Floor Action

## ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The Senate continued to debate the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway bill (S 2150) Jan. 15. (See page 58.) An opponent of the measure, Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) said he was prepared to speak at "great length." He charged Canada does not want the U. S. to participate in Seaway construction. Supporters of the measure, including Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) asserted a filibuster might be brewing. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), a supporter said: "We are ready to vote on this issue at any time."

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), who said he was the first Massachusetts Congressman to support the proposal, charged Jan. 14 the "seaway is going to be built (anyway)." Kennedy spoke to those who oppose the measure "merely because the economic benefits go to (other regions)." He said it was the "arbitrary refusal of many New Englanders to recognize the legitimate needs of other regions" which has "contributed to opposition to the needs of our own area, by representatives of other areas."

## Committees

## HAWAII STATEHOOD

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Jan. 15 completed "marking up" a bill (S 49) to give statehood to the Territory of Hawaii. (See page 60.) The Committee defined the boundary of the proposed new state as "all of the territory now included" in the Territory, but specifically excluded the three islands of Palmyra, Johnston and Midway. Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) said a final Committee vote on the measure was scheduled for Jan. 19.

## AIR ACADEMY

The House Armed Services Committee agreed Jan. 15 to report a bill (HR 5337) to establish a U. S. Academy (see page 62) and requesting an initial appropriation of \$26 million. The measure, which did not recommend a site, was approved by a 26-0 vote.

## TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Jan. 15 agreed to hold two weeks of hearings, beginning Jan. 25, on President Eisenhower's recommendations for amending the (Taft-Hartley) Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (see page 68).

## STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through Jan. 15, 1954, the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislating proposals:

| Bills  | Reported<br>in House | Passed<br>House | Reported<br>in Senate | Passed<br>Senate | In Con-<br>ference |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Statehood for Alaska                                       | 6/26/53              |                 |                       |                  |                    |
| Statehood for Hawaii                                       | 3/3/53               | 3/10/53         |                       |                  |                    |
| Increase Salaries of<br>of Congress, Fed. Judges           |                      |                 | 5/12/53               |                  |                    |
| Immunity of Cong.<br>witnesses                             |                      |                 | 4/20/53               | 7/9/53           |                    |
| Raise legal debt limit                                     | 7/31/53              | 7/31/53         |                       |                  |                    |
| St. Lawrence Seaway  |                      |                 | 6/16/53               |                  |                    |
| Restrict executive<br>treaty powers<br>(Bricker Amendment) |                      |                 | 6/15/53               |                  |                    |

## SECURITY RISKS

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on the Overseas Information Program Jan. 15 heard Theodore C. Streibert, head of the newly-formed U. S. Information Agency, declare the Agency had "no subversives" now. Streibert testified that from 10 to 20 employees had been fired or forced to resign as security risks.

## STAFF DISMISSAL

Reps. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (R N.Y.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) Jan. 15 took issue with Un-American Activities Chairman Harold H. Velde's (R Ill.) Jan. 14 dismissal of Louis J. Russell, the group's chief investigator. Walter said the Velde action "broke faith" with the Committee. Kearney said Velde could have "used better judgment," and added the staff was "shot to hell with jealousy and backbiting."

## Other Developments

## CONGRESSIONAL, JUDICIAL SALARIES

The 18-member Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries Jan. 15 recommended that Members of Congress and the federal judiciary have their salaries raised.

| The recommendations:  | Present  | Proposed |
|---|----------|----------|
| Chief Justice   | \$25,500 | \$40,000 |
| Associate Justices  | \$25,000 | \$39,500 |
| Members of Congress   | \$15,000 | \$27,500 |
| Judges of Courts of Appeals;<br>Customs and Patent Appeals; |          |          |
| Military Appeals; Claims                                    | \$17,500 | \$30,500 |
| Judges of District Courts;<br>Customs Court; Tax Court      | \$15,000 | \$27,500 |





## summary of bills

### Bills Acted On

(Jan. 6 through Jan. 12)

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

### Senate Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 987. Issue commemorative coin in celebration of founding of Northampton, Mass. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Banking and Currency reported, amended, July 30, 1953. Passed Senate Jan. 12, 1954.
- S 2474. Issue commemorative coin for tercentennial of founding of New York City. LEHMAN (D N.Y.), IVES (R N.Y.) Senate Banking and Currency reported July 30, 1953. Passed Senate Jan. 12, 1954.
- S 2643. Establish cotton-acreage allotments for 1954. ANDERSON (D N.M.), EASTLAND (D Miss.), KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 7. Senate substituted text for that of HR 6665 which it passed in lieu Jan. 12.
- S Res 179. Authorize the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hire two additional clerks. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 11. Senate adopted Jan. 12.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1381. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 re the rotation of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
- S 1399. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
- S 1577. Authorize the exchange of land in Eagle County, Colo. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
- S 1990. Strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
- S 2313. Amend the Commodity Exchange Act to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act. KENNEDY (D Mass.), BARRETT (R Wyo.), YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
2404. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
2583. Indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of the disease vesicular exanthema. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Jan. 11.
- S Res 171. Extend to April 30, 1954, the authority of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committee to study the accessibility of critical raw materials to the U.S. during a time of war. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 7. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration, Jan. 7.
- S Res 182. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to expend an additional \$16,000 during the period Feb. 1, 1954 to Jan. 31, 1955 in a study of economic stabilization and mobilization, banking policies, housing construction, federal loan policies and securities and exchange. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 11.

### LEGISLATION APPENDIX

For 1954, CQ's Summary of Legislation will appear each week while Congress is in session as an appendix to CQ Weekly Report.

This appendix will be the last section of each Weekly Report. Its pages will be numbered consecutively throughout the year but separately from the Weekly Report. Each Summary appendix page number will have the prefix, A.

The appendix will include only the Summary Of Legislation--the weekly roundup of Bills Acted On and Bills Introduced. In addition to more clearly separating the Summary from other sections and fixing its position from week to week, the use of an appendix will permit CQ to better organize other material in the Weekly Report.

- S Res 183. Authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to expend \$116,500 (\$83,000 in new funds and \$33,500 unexpended balance) in period to Jan. 31, 1955 to study the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 11.

- S Res 184. Authorize Senate Government Operations Committee to employ additional personnel and to make expenditures from Feb. 1, 1954 to Jan. 31, 1955 within limits of unexpended balance of funds. SMITH (R Maine.). Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 12.

### House Bills and Resolutions

#### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1917. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. BOGGS (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported March 10. Passed House amended, on consent calendar April 13. House vacated proceedings and re-passed with word corrected April 14. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 30, 1953. Passed Senate amended Jan. 12, 1954.
- HR 6665. Make provisions re 1954 cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported, amended, July 31. Passed House under suspension of rules July 31, 1953. Passed Senate amended, with text of S 2643 substituted, Jan. 12, 1954.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2235. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to construct the Santa Maria project, Southern Pacific Basin. BRAMBLETT (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 7.
- HR 3300. Authorize State of Illinois to help control the lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. JONAS (R Ill.). House Public Works reported Jan. 11.
- HR 5529. Reserve within Manassas National Battlefield Park, Va., the most important historic properties relating to the battles of Manassas. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 7.
- HR 6186. Grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when the lands are restored from the withdrawal. D'EWARD (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 6.

### Bills Introduced

Each CQ Weekly Report while Congress is in session lists bills introduced during the week just past. All bills and resolutions are listed, except private bills and parliamentary resolutions.

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill.

The subject categories include the eight major groupings used in all CQ material, with sub-divisions of some of them. They are arranged alphabetically as follows:

|                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>AGRICULTURE</b>             | <b>MISC. &amp; ADMINISTRATIVE</b>  |
| <b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>          | Civil Service                      |
| <b>EDUCATION &amp; WELFARE</b> | Congress                           |
| Housing & Schools              | Constitution, Civil Rights         |
| Safety & Health                | Crimes, Courts, Prisons            |
| Social Security                | District of Columbia               |
| <b>FOREIGN POLICY</b>          | Indian & Territorial Affairs       |
| Administrative Policy          | Land and Land Transfers            |
| International Relations        | Post Office                        |
| Immigration & Naturalization   | Presidential Policy                |
| <b>LABOR</b>                   | <b>TAXES &amp; ECONOMIC POLICY</b> |
| <b>MILITARY &amp; VETERANS</b> | Business & Banking                 |
| Defense Policy                 | Commerce & Communications          |
| Veterans                       | Natural Resources                  |
|                                | Public Works & Reclamation         |
|                                | Taxes & Tariffs                    |

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (\*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

(Summary Of Legislation pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year. To distinguish these appendix pages, each number is preceded by an A.)

## Agriculture

- \*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Eastland (D Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 2643..... 1/7/54. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re cotton acreage allotments. Agriculture.
- RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2615.....1/7/54. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re apportionment of farm acreage allotments for cotton. Agriculture.
- 
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7102.....1/11/54. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies to plan and execute improvement works for soil conservation. Agriculture.
- BROOKS (D La.) HR 6873.....1/6/54. Provide for stockpiling five million bales of cotton. Agriculture.
- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 6878.....1/6/54. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods hidden by warehousemen from claims of the CCC. Agriculture.
- D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 6883.....1/6/54. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to exempt certain classes of wheat from controls. Agriculture.
- FORRESTER (D Ga.) HR 6892.....1/6/54. Amend certain provisions of the AAA of 1938, as amended, re cotton marketing quotas. Agriculture.
- LONG (D La.) HR 7060.....1/7/54. Amend section 344 (f) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re farm cotton-acreage allotments. Agriculture.
- MAHON (D Tex.) HR 6905.....1/6/54. Authorize additional loans for the Agriculture Department for the fiscal year 1954. Agriculture.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 6908.....1/6/54. Make provision for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program, and assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products, and prevent obstructing channels of interstate commerce. Agriculture.
- MILLER (R Neb.) H Con Res 189.....1/6/54. Request Secretary of Agriculture to prepare and develop a new soil-conservation program,

including provision for construction and maintenance of needed soil conservation and flood prevention, to be implemented and placed in operation at end of the present national emergency or in time of business recession to provide employment. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 6945.....1/6/54. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to authorize the reapportionment of frozen acreage allotments for the 1954 cotton crop. Agriculture.

## Appropriations

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6889.....1/6/54. Appropriate moneys for the removal of certain abandoned military installations. Appropriations.

## Education and Welfare

### HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7113.....1/11/54. Assist states in providing education and schooling for physically disabled persons. Labor.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 7059.....1/7/54. Provide federal aid to states for construction of public-school facilities. Labor.

### SAFETY AND HEALTH

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7125.....1/11/54. Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re residues of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 7066.....1/7/54. Provide additional safeguards to assure safety to persons carried for hire on motorboats under 65 feet in length. Merchant Marine.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6949.....1/6/54. Make provision for the broader distribution of health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6950.....1/6/54. Assist voluntary non-profit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6951.....1/6/54. Amend title VI of the Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance to stimulate investment of private capital in construction of self-supporting hospitals and to facilitate extension of voluntary prepayment of health plans. Commerce.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6863.....1/6/54. Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age insurance benefits and extend coverage, and amend the Internal Revenue Code re income subject to social-security taxes. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 7054.....1/7/54. Amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for Federal Civilian employees. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6921.....1/6/54. Amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

## Foreign Policy

### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2603.....1/7/54. Extend temporarily priority rights of nationals of Japan and certain ones of Germany re application for patents. Judiciary.

-----

METCALF (D Mont.) H J Res 333.....1/6/54. Provide for creation of an International Food Reserve. Foreign Affairs.

REED (R Ill.) HR 7067.....1/7/54. Amend act of Jan. 2, 1942 re jurisdictional amount that may be paid by claims commission for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces abroad. Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

POTTER (R Mich.) S Res 175.....1/7/54. Direct the President to take steps to negotiate a treaty with Canada re restriction of shipping in the Great Lakes to American or Canadian vessels. Foreign Relations.

POTTER (R Mich.) S Res 178.....1/11/54. Urge U.S. delegation to UN to recommend establishment by UN of a representative committee to report on Korean atrocities since June 24, 1950, and the means of subjecting the criminals to just punishment. Foreign Relations.

-----

LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 193.....1/7/54. Express sense of Congress re return of 944 American POW's not accounted for by Communists. Foreign Affairs.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) H Con Res 192.....1/6/54. Express sense of Congress re revision of agreement between the parties to North Atlantic Treaty regarding the status of their forces. Foreign Affairs.

### Labor

SMITH (R N.J.) S 2650.....1/11/54. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, re incorporation of President's recommendations for amending act. Labor.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7116.....1/11/54. Encourage state supervision of labor union health and welfare funds to promote their honest administration and prevent racketeering. Labor.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7121.....1/11/54. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.

NICHOLSON (R Mass.) HR 7063.....1/7/54. Amend Norris-LaGuardia Act re definition of term "labor dispute." Judiciary.

### Military and Veterans

#### DEFENSE POLICY

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2610.....1/7/54. Extend until Aug. 1, 1954, the time for filing claims for compensation under section 6 (d) of the War Claims Act of 1948 by World War II POW's. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S Res 171.....1/7/54. Extend until April 30, 1954, the study of accessibility of critical raw materials to the U.S. during time of war being made by the Interior Committee. Interior.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2605 .....1/7/54. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide benefits for members of Armed Forces held as POW's during Korean conflict. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2671.....1/12/54. Provide for appointment of male nurses in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Armed Services.

\*MAYBANK (D S.C.), Russell (D Ga.) S 2641.....1/7/54. Amend certain procurement statutes to limit authority for the purchase of supplies and services without advertising during periods of national emergency. Armed Services.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6866.....1/6/54. Provide that World War II prisoners of war be paid the sums they would have received as pay and allowance increases if promotions received on return had been made for pay purposes. Armed Services.

ARENDT (R Ill.) HR 7103.....1/11/54. Establish limitations on numbers of officers who may serve in various commissioned grades in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6872.....1/6/54. Provide mandatory minimum sentence for draft evasion. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6874.....1/6/54. Amend section 402 (D) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to eliminate discrimination against certain personnel of the armed services incapacitated prior to physical examination for promotion. Armed Services.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 6864.....1/6/54. Amend certain procurement statutes to limit authority for the purchase of supplies and services without advertising during periods of national emergency. Armed Services.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6884.....1/6/54. Make provision for withholding, for purposes of state employee retirement system, from the compensation of field civilian personnel of the National Guard. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 6896.....1/6/54. Extend the period for filing claims for compensation by World War II prisoners of war to Aug. 1, 1954. Commerce.

REED (R Ill.) HR 7068.....1/7/54. Amend further the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1954 re eliminating limitation on maximum claims. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6922.....1/6/54. Make provision for an additional period for filing claims for property loss of Korean prisoners of war. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6923.....1/6/54. Extend certain benefits of the War Claims Act of 1948 to Korean prisoners of war. Commerce.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 7131.....1/11/54. Repeal a limitation on pay of certain officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. Armed Services.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 6947.....1/6/54. Provide that members of the Armed Forces serving under enlistments may collect damages for certain reductions in the rights or benefits to which they are entitled. Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 6867.....1/6/54. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that arthritis causing 10% or more disability within 3 years after active service be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7112.....1/11/54. Provide greater security for Spanish-American War veterans in granting domiciliary care and medical treatment by the VA. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6924.....1/6/54. Extend the direct loan authority of the VA Administrator to correspond to the expiration dates provided for guaranteed loans and make additional amounts available for direct loans. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6926.....1/6/54. Amend subsection 602 (j) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6927.....1/6/54. Amend certain provisions of the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 re regulation of premium payments. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6928.....1/6/54. Amend section 622 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, re insurance premium waiver benefits. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6929.....1/6/54. Provide for the payment in a lump sum, direct to counsel, of a reasonable attorney's fee in a suit brought by or on behalf of an insured during his lifetime for waiver of premiums on account of total disability. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6930.....1/6/54. Extend to Dec. 31, 1953, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to make additional funds available. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6931.....1/6/54. Amend veterans' regulations to establish for persons who served in the Armed Forces during World War II a further presumption of service connection for multiple sclerosis and chronic functional psychoses. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6932.....1/6/54. Redefine "widow of a World War I Veteran" for compensation and pension purposes. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6933.....1/6/54. Make provision for World War II veterans to qualify for benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, of which they would otherwise be deprived because of recall to active service in the Armed Forces. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6934.....1/6/54. Provide increases in the monthly rates of wartime service-connected death compensation payable to widows alone and to dependent parents. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6935.....1/6/54. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to provide for transportation of the body of a veteran dying in a state veterans' home. Veterans.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 6936.....1/6/54. Limit eligibility of a stepchild and of a stepparent for servicemen's indemnity awards. Veterans.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6937.....1/6/54. Prohibit payment of gratuities under laws administered by the VA to any person who advocates, or belongs to an organization which advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the U.S. Veterans.

### Miscellaneous and Administrative

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2663.....1/11/54. Provide that ex-Presidents of the U.S. shall be members of the National Security Council. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 114.....1/12/54. Authorize the President to proclaim October 11, 1954, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 7106.....1/11/54. Provide for establishment of American National War Memorial Arts Commission. Labor.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 6875 .....1/6/54. Provide that Clark Hill Reservoir, on the Savannah River, be known as the Hamilton-Moody Reservoir. Public Works.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 7109.....1/11/54. Establish Hunter College Library as public depository for government publications. House Administration.

HOSMER (R Calif.) (by request) H Con Res 194.....1/11/54. Propose erection of a monument similar in inspiration to the Statue of Liberty on the west coast. Public Works.

HYDE (R Md.) H J Res 340.....1/7/54. Designate month of September 1955 as John Marshall Bicentennial Month and create a commission to supervise and direct the observance. Judiciary.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) H J Res 332.....1/6/54. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1954, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6904.....1/6/54. Authorize the President to issue posthumously in the name of George Washington a commission as General of the Army. Armed Services.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) H J Res 344.....1/11/54. Similar to Lesinski (D Mich.) H J Res 332.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H J Res 343.....1/11/54. Similar to Lesinski (D Mich.) H J Res 332.

MILLER (R N.Y.) H J Res 345.....1/11/54. Amend 36 U.S.C. 172 re manner of pledging allegiance to the flag. Judiciary.  
 PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 334.....1/6/54. Amend joint resolution of June 22, 1942, re pledge of allegiance to the flag. Judiciary.  
 RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 7004.....1/7/54. Incorporate American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. Judiciary.  
 SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 338.....1/6/54. Similar to Lesinski (D Mich.) H J Res 332.  
 ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6938.....1/6/54. Direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in Rockland County, New York. Interior.

#### CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2665.....1/11/54. Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, re pay structure and fringe benefits of federal employees. Civil Service.  
 JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2664.....1/11/54. Provide rates of compensation for overtime, night, and holiday work for certain federal officers and employees. Civil Service.  
 WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2631.....1/7/54. Prohibit payment of government retirement benefits to persons convicted of certain offenses. Judiciary.  
 -----  
 GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7056.....1/7/54. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the federal government. Civil Service.  
 LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7120.....1/11/54. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to authorize the U.S. and D.C. to grant temporary employment not exceeding 30 days in any year to certain annuitants. Civil Service.  
 PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6913.....1/6/54. Provide for a reduction in the total number of officers and employees in the Interior Department. Civil Service.  
 ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6940.....1/6/54. Prohibit payment of annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to persons convicted of felonies involving the improper use of their privileges as officers or employees of the U.S. or of D.C. Civil Service.

#### CONGRESS

FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H Con Res 185 .....1/6/54. Establish a joint committee to make study of the organization and operation of Congress. Rules.  
 HELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 186.....1/6/54. Establish rules of procedure governing investigations by committees of Congress. Rules.  
 PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6915.....1/6/54. Amend the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to require the registration thereunder of certain state, territorial, and local agencies which lobby. Judiciary.

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 113.....1/11/54. Propose Constitutional amendment to assure equal application thereof to individuals of both sexes. Judiciary.  
 \*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lennon (D N.C.), Morse (I Ore.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.) S J Res 112.....1/7/54. Propose Constitutional amendment to grant to U.S. citizens over 18 years the right to vote. Judiciary.  
 SMITH (R Maine) S 2637.....1/7/54. Make provision for forfeiture of citizenship of conspirators against the U.S. Judiciary.  
 -----  
 BOW (R Ohio) H J Res 327.....1/6/54. Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S., re the legal effect of certain treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.  
 HARRISON (R Wyo.) H J Res 339.....1/7/54. Propose a Constitutional amendment to assure equal application of the Constitution to individuals of both sexes. Judiciary.  
 KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 331.....1/6/54. Propose amendment to the Constitution to empower Congress to regulate use and ownership of trademarks. Judiciary.  
 KING (D Calif.) HR 6865 .....1/6/54. Extend limitation on prosecution for false statements by federal employees concerning membership in subversive organizations. Judiciary.  
 McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7122.....1/11/54. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of the Armed Forces and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. House Administration.  
 McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7123.....1/11/54. See above HR 7122.  
 MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 6909.....1/6/54. Provide that certain Government officers and employees be excused from duty for a sufficient period in order to vote in elections. Civil Service.

PROUTY (R Vt.) H J Res 335.....1/6/54. Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. re disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.  
 REAMS (I Ohio) H J Res 336.....1/6/54. Propose an amendment to the Constitution re admission of new states as sovereign states of the U.S. Judiciary.  
 ROGERS (D Fla.) H J Res 341.....1/7/54. Propose a Constitutional amendment re right of U.S. citizens over 18 to vote. Judiciary.  
 ROGERS (D Tex.) H J Res 337.....1/6/54. Propose an amendment to the Constitution providing that a new state may be admitted only by the consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. Judiciary.  
 WIDNALL (R N.J.) H J Res 342.....1/7/54. Similar to Rogers (D Fla.) H J Res 341.  
 WILSON (D Tex.) HR 6948.....1/6/54. Amend immunity provision relating to testimony given by witnesses before either house of Congress or its committees. Judiciary.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

\*JENNER (R Ind.), McCarran (D Nev.) S Res 172.....1/7/54. Increase by \$170,000 the Judiciary Committee limitation of expenditures relating to the U.S. internal security. Judiciary.  
 KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2614.....1/7/54. Amend 18 U.S.C., 1201, to authorize the FBI to initiate investigation of any kidnapping unless victim is released within 24 hours after seizure. Judiciary.  
 LANGER (R N.D.) S 2602.....1/7/54. Amend 18 U.S.C. 871, to provide penalties for threats against the President, President-elect and Vice President. Judiciary.  
 \*LANGER (R N.D.), Flanders (R Vt.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2662.....1/11/54. Provide for enforcement of support orders in certain state and federal courts, and make it a crime to move in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders. Judiciary.  
 LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 174.....1/7/54. Authorize Judiciary Committee to study activities of all charitable and private welfare organizations using the U.S. mails or radio. Judiciary.  
 McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2616.....1/7/54. Provide payment of annuity to widows of judges. Judiciary.  
 McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2617.....1/7/54. See above, S 2616.  
 -----  
 BOSCH (R N.Y.) H Res 399.....1/7/54. Create a select committee to investigate charitable contributions. Rules.  
 CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 6877.....1/6/54. Provide that membership in the Communist Party or other subversive organization shall be a crime. Judiciary.  
 CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 7107.....1/11/54. Permit use of certain evidence intercepted by federal law-enforcement officers while investigating matters in connection with national security. Judiciary.  
 FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) H J Res 328.....1/6/54. Establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security. Rules.  
 HOSMER (R Calif.) HR 6897.....1/6/54. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to increase penalties for kidnapping and create an immediate presumption of interstate transportation of a kidnap victim. Judiciary.  
 KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 6899.....1/6/54. Permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. Judiciary.  
 KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 7118.....1/11/54. Penalize use of interstate commerce in conspiring to commit organized crime offenses against any of several states. Judiciary.  
 LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 7119.....1/11/54. Make provision for citizenship forfeiture of conspirators against the U.S. Judiciary.  
 REED (R Ill.) HR 6919.....1/6/54. Amend title 28, U.S.C. re the authority of the Chief Justice to designate temporarily judges of the district court to the Customs Court and vice versa. Judiciary.  
 ROBSON (R Ky.) HR 7130.....1/11/54. Make provision for forfeiture of citizenship of persons advocating the overthrow of the government by force or violence. Judiciary.  
 SECREST (D Ohio) H J Res 346.....1/11/54. Outlaw candidacy of Communist Party members for federal elective office and provide for deportation of all aliens belonging to such party. House Administration.  
 STAGGERS (D W. Va.) HR 6943.....1/6/54. Create a commission to study the question of outlawing the Communist Party. Judiciary.  
 VELDE (R Ill.) H Res 400.....1/7/54. Provide funds for operation of the Un-American Activities Committee. House Administration.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 2651.....1/11/54. Prescribe and regulate adoption procedure in D.C. D.C.  
 BEALL (R Md.) S 2652.....1/11/54. Amend act of April 22, 1944 re placement of children in family homes in D.C. D.C.  
 CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2653.....1/11/54. Amend act re creation of board for condemnation of insanitary buildings in D.C. D.C.



CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2654.....1/11/54. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to sell certain property owned by D.C. located in Montgomery County, Maryland. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2655.....1/11/54. Amend D.C. Teachers' Salary Act of 1947, as amended, re salary increases. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2656.....1/11/54. Amend act re provision for compulsory school attendance and for taking school census in D.C. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2657.....1/11/54. Amend act re regulation of practice of healing art to protect public health in D.C. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2658.....1/11/54. Amend act re revision and equalization of real-estate values in D.C. which provided for an assessment of real estate in D.C. in 1896 and every third year thereafter. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2659.....1/11/54. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to sell certain property in Prince Georges County, Maryland acquired as site for National Training School for Girls. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2660.....1/11/54. Amend act re practice of optometry in D.C. D.C.

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 2661.....1/11/54. Make provision for regulation of sale of shell eggs in D.C. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 6876.....1/6/54. Authorize and direct the D.C. Commissioners to construct a bridge over the Potomac River and Theodore Roosevelt Island near E Street. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7061.....1/7/54. Prescribe and regulate adoption procedure in D.C. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7062.....1/7/54. Amend act of April 22, 1944, re placement of children in family homes in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 7126.....1/11/54. Make provision for sale of shell eggs in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 7127.....1/11/54. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to sell certain property owned by D.C. in Montgomery County, Maryland. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 7128.....1/11/54. Amend act re revision and equalization of real estate values in D.C. which provide for an assessment of real estate in D.C. in 1896 and every third year thereafter. D.C.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 6941.....1/6/54. Amend section 12 of act of Sept. 1, 1916, as amended, re retirement of certain members of D.C. Police Department, U.S. Park Police force, and D.C. Fire Department. D.C.

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2625.....1/7/54. Amend act re jurisdiction of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin over criminal offenses committed or arising on Indian reservations in those states. Interior.

\*WATKINS (R Utah, Bennett (R Utah) S 2670.....1/11/54. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of certain tribes and groups of Indians in Utah and the individuals thereof. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6866.....1/6/54. Provide for abolition of the 80-rod reserved spaces between claims on shore waters in Alaska. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6885.....1/6/54. Amend Public Law 746, 81st Congress re granting of land patents in fee simple to certain lessees under homestead leases. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6886.....1/6/54. Ratify and confirm Act 280 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1953 and authorize issuance of certain public improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6887.....1/6/54. Ratify and confirm Act 254 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1953 and authorize the issuance of certain public improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii and the city and county of Honolulu. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6888.....1/6/54. Amend section 207 (a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6890.....1/6/54. Ratify Act No. 27 of the Session Laws of Hawaii of 1951 to extend the electric light and power franchise granted by the act to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the Island of Kauai. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6891.....1/6/54. Provide for review and determination of claims for the return of lands, in the Territory of Hawaii, conveyed during World War II, to the Government by organizations of persons of Japanese ancestry. Interior.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 7135.....1/11/54. Provide for per capita distribution of Menominee tribal funds and authorize withdrawal of the Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction. Interior.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 2627.....1/7/54. Confirm rights of Wyoming to its public school lands and the minerals therein whether or not such lands were surveyed on date of original grant to such state. Interior.

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 2628.....1/7/54. Provide for removal of restriction on use of certain lands in Powell, Wyoming, conveyed to the University of Wyoming. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2608.....1/7/54. Provide for removal of restriction on use of certain lands in Powell, Wyoming, conveyed to the University of Wyoming. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 6861.....1/6/54. Provide that title to certain school lands shall vest in the states under act of Jan. 25, 1927, notwithstanding any outstanding federal leases on such lands when surveyed. Interior.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 7110.....1/11/54. See above HR 6861.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 7111.....1/11/54. Authorize grant or retrocession to a state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Public Works.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 7057.....1/7/54. Authorize Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in Eden project, Wyoming. Interior.

SELDEN (D Ala.) H J Res 347.....1/11/54. Grant consent of Congress to an agreement between Alabama and Florida establishing a boundary between such states. Judiciary.

#### POST OFFICE

CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 7108.....1/11/54. Provide for postal rate-making procedure by establishment of a Joint Commission on Postal Rates. Civil Service.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 7055.....1/7/54. Provide salary increases for employees of the field service of the Post Office Department beginning Jan. 1, 1954. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6939.....1/6/54. Discontinue the Postal Savings System established by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended. Civil Service.

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

SMITH (R Maine) S Res 184.....1/12/54. Authorize Committee on Government Operations to make necessary expenditures and employ required persons on a temporary basis. Government Operations.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Res 181.....1/11/54. Authorize the Judiciary Committee to make necessary expenditures not exceeding \$87,000 and employ required persons on a temporary basis. Government Operations.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 6900.....1/6/54. Provide for the establishment of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Board. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 6898.....1/6/54. Establish an Office of Government Investigation within the General Accounting Office. Government Operations.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 6903.....1/6/54. Provide that the federal government shall not give preference to certain firms in the awarding of contracts or the making of purchases. Government Operations.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6944.....1/6/54. Terminate Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 which authorized reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Government Operations.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 6946.....1/6/54. Permit review of decisions of government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged. Judiciary.

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

##### BUSINESS AND BANKING

\*BUTLER (R Neb.), Griswold (R Neb.) S 2619.....1/7/54. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with the founding of a national memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. Banking and Currency.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2642.....1/7/54. Provide for inclusion of the Territory of Alaska within the Federal Reserve System. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 182.....1/11/54. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to make investigation of economic stabilization domestic and international banking policies, housing construction, federal loan policies and the securities and exchange regulation. Banking and Currency.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 183.....1/11/54. Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to study operations of Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and their relationship to international trade. Banking and Currency.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6879.....1/6/54. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in connection with the founding of a national memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 6910.....1/6/54. Amend the Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that in issuing bonds, preference be given to trust funds and others seeking to invest in real savings. Ways and Means.

PFOST (D Idaho) HR 6912.....1/6/54. Permit free marketing of newly mined gold. Banking and Currency.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S Res 173.....1/7/54. Authorize Commerce Committee to study all matters in its jurisdiction and especially civil aeronautics, maritime matters, fisheries and wildlife, domestic surface transportation and communication. Commerce.

\*IVES (R N.Y.), Butler, (R Md.) S 2672.....1/12/54. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2604.....1/7/54. Relieve independent distributors and retailers from restrictions on their freedom to compete re the right to earn brokerage. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2647.....1/11/54. Create an Independent Civil Aeronautics Authority and an Air Safety Board to promote development of and provide regulation of civil aeronautics, and promote U.S. world leadership in aviation. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2629.....1/7/54. Regulate granting of free or reduced-rate water transportation of passengers by common carriers engaged in foreign commerce and between the U.S. and its possessions and Territories. Commerce.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6869.....1/6/54. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Haines, and other points in Alaska with other points in Alaska or continental U.S., either directly or via a foreign port. Merchant Marine.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6870.....1/6/54. Amend 31 Stat. 28 by approving existing railway installations and authorizing further ones on the barge in front of Public Health Service Hospital property in New Orleans. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7105.....1/11/54. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to require establishment of motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 6895.....1/6/54. Establish the Civil Aeronautics Commission. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 7065.....1/7/54. Amend Sec. 9, Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 re the liability of the U.S. under terms of charter for use of a vessel. Merchant Marine.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 6894.....1/6/54. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation by the States of Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming to enter into compact with each other and with the U.S. for the conservation and development of land and water resources in the Missouri Basin. Interior.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

\*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 2675.....1/12/54. Authorize certain beach erosion control of the shoreline of Connecticut from the Housatonic River to Ash Creek. Public Works.

\*BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 2676.....1/12/54. Authorize beach erosion control of the shoreline of Connecticut from New Haven Harbor to the Housatonic River. Public Works.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2609.....1/7/54. Amend act permitting the exchange and amendment of farm units on federal irrigation projects. Interior.

\*LANGER (R N.D.), Hunt (D Wyo.) S Res 176.....1/11/54. Authorize Secretary of Interior to suspend operations of a new power policy and marketing criteria for Missouri Valley Basin for 90 days to allow investigation. Interior.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 6882.....1/6/54. Amend act of Sept. 27, 1950, re construction of the Vermejo reclamation project. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 6893.....1/6/54. Restore to Shoshone Irrigation District the share of the net revenues from the Shoshone power-plant to which it is entitled under contract with the U.S. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) H J Res 329.....1/6/54. Provide for the rehabilitation, improvement and restoration of certain facilities of the Riverton reclamation project, Wyoming. Interior.

HILLELSON (R Mo.) HR 7115.....1/11/54. Authorize emergency appropriation for construction of post office and building for federal use in Rich Hill, Missouri. Public Works.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 7070.....1/7/54. Provide for construction, operation and maintenance of a multi-purpose project at Rocky Beach site on Columbia River, Washington. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) H J Res 330.....1/6/54. Authorize the appropriation of money for use in constructing the Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River and provide for repayment of any money so used. Interior.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 187.....1/6/54. Request International Joint Commission to amend its order of approval of the St. Lawrence power project to specify range of water levels to be maintained in Lake Ontario. Public Works.

KEATING (R N.Y.) H Con Res 188.....1/6/54. Provide protection for communities along shores of Great Lakes against damage from water level changes resulting from projects authorized by International Joint Commission. Public Works.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 6901.....1/6/54. Authorize the establishment of a harbor of refuge for light-draft vessels at Port Ontario, N.Y. Public Works.

KILBURN (R N.Y.) HR 6902.....1/6/54. Authorize certain modifications in the existing project for Oswego Harbor, N.Y. Public Works.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 7124.....1/11/54. Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952, to increase certain amounts authorized therein for highway purposes for fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Public Works.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Con Res 190.....1/6/54. Similar to Keating (R N.Y.) H Con Res 187.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Con Res 191.....1/6/54. Similar to Keating (R N.Y.) H Con Res 188.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6911.....1/6/54. Provide for the construction of certain reservoirs on the Kentucky and Big Sandy Rivers to provide a year-round supply of industrial water. Public Works.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 7129.....1/11/54. Provide exemption from land-limitation provisions of federal reclamation laws as applied to supplemental water projects. Interior.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 7069.....1/7/54. Approve federal participation in projects for stabilizing and improving the shores in the vicinity of Anaheim Bay, California. Public Works.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2636.....1/7/54. Authorize deductions from salaries and retirement benefits of incumbent and retired federal officers and employees to satisfy delinquent federal taxes. Finance.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 7104.....1/11/54. Terminate war tax rates applicable to taxes on communications and transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 6871.....1/6/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain automobile seat covers from the manufacturers' excise tax. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 6880.....1/6/54. Continue tax rates effective under sections 480, 1400, 1410 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to Jan. 1, 1954. Ways and Means.

FEIGHAN (D Ohio) HR 7114.....1/11/54. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow exemptions for dependent children whose gross incomes exceed \$600. Ways and Means.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 7058.....1/7/54. Provide for deduction, for tax purposes, by divorced husband of certain payments for children's support and for reduction of exemptions claimed by his divorced wife. Ways and Means.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7117.....1/11/54. Reduce tax on champagnes and other effervescent wines. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 6906.....1/6/54. Provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to moving picture admissions. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 6907.....1/6/54. Provide revenue from an excise tax uniformly applied to end products of manufacture. Ways and Means.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6914.....1/6/54. Increase from \$600 to \$700 the income tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, plus the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness. Ways and Means.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6916.....1/6/54. Increase from \$600 to \$800 the income-tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse and dependents, plus the exemptions allowed for old age and blindness. Ways and Means.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6917.....1/6/54. See above, HR 6914.

PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 6918.....1/6/54. See above, HR 6916.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6920.....1/6/54. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6925.....1/6/54. Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6942.....1/6/54. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a taxpayer paying over half the support of a dependent be allowed exemption for such dependent's gross income. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7132.....1/11/54. Exempt from taxation certain property of the VFW in D.C. D.C.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 7133.....1/11/54. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 7134.....1/11/54. Increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed a taxpayer for a dependent. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6952.....1/6/54. Amend Section 23 (x) of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the deduction of certain payments for health insurance without regard to the 5-percent limitation therein. Ways and Means.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 6953.....1/6/54. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that an individual taxpayer may deduct \$200 in dividend income received during the taxable year. Ways and Means.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the system has a solution if and only if the conditions (2) are satisfied.

2. In the second part of the paper, the question of the uniqueness of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has a unique solution if the conditions (3) are satisfied.

3. In the third part of the paper, the question of the stability of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is stable if the conditions (4) are satisfied.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the question of the asymptotic stability of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is asymptotically stable if the conditions (5) are satisfied.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, the question of the boundedness of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is bounded if the conditions (6) are satisfied.

6. In the sixth part of the paper, the question of the periodicity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is periodic if the conditions (7) are satisfied.

7. In the seventh part of the paper, the question of the ergodicity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is ergodic if the conditions (8) are satisfied.

8. In the eighth part of the paper, the question of the mixing of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is mixing if the conditions (9) are satisfied.

9. In the ninth part of the paper, the question of the chaos of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is chaotic if the conditions (10) are satisfied.

10. In the tenth part of the paper, the question of the complexity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is complex if the conditions (11) are satisfied.

11. In the eleventh part of the paper, the question of the universality of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is universal if the conditions (12) are satisfied.

12. In the twelfth part of the paper, the question of the self-similarity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is self-similar if the conditions (13) are satisfied.

13. In the thirteenth part of the paper, the question of the fractality of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is fractal if the conditions (14) are satisfied.

14. In the fourteenth part of the paper, the question of the chaos of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is chaotic if the conditions (15) are satisfied.

15. In the fifteenth part of the paper, the question of the complexity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is complex if the conditions (16) are satisfied.

16. In the sixteenth part of the paper, the question of the universality of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is universal if the conditions (17) are satisfied.

17. In the seventeenth part of the paper, the question of the self-similarity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is self-similar if the conditions (18) are satisfied.

18. In the eighteenth part of the paper, the question of the fractality of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is fractal if the conditions (19) are satisfied.

19. In the nineteenth part of the paper, the question of the chaos of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is chaotic if the conditions (20) are satisfied.

20. In the twentieth part of the paper, the question of the complexity of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is complex if the conditions (21) are satisfied.

21. In the twenty-first part of the paper, the question of the universality of the solution of the system (1) is considered. It is shown that the solution is universal if the conditions (22) are satisfied.



## Thumbnail Index

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Air Academy . . . . .                      | 62 |
| Air Bases . . . . .                        | 61 |
| Alaska Graft? . . . . .                    | 62 |
| Alaska Land Claims . . . . .               | 61 |
| Anti-Slump Plans . . . . .                 | 52 |
| Around The Capitol . . . . .               | 64 |
| Atomic Energy . . . . .                    | 63 |
| Atrocities . . . . .                       | 62 |
| Bricker Resolution . . . . .               | 47 |
| Committee Roundup . . . . .                | 60 |
| Committee Shuffle . . . . .                | 57 |
| Communist-Ban Bill . . . . .               | 65 |
| Congressional Briefs . . . . .             | 65 |
| Congressional Quotes . . . . .             | 66 |
| Cotton Acreage . . . . .                   | 57 |
| Democrats and ADA . . . . .                | 72 |
| Democrats for Eisenhower? . . . . .        | 64 |
| Deportation . . . . .                      | 61 |
| Eighteen-Year-Olds Vote? . . . . .         | 72 |
| Eisenhower-Durkin-Taft Proposals . . . . . | 68 |
| Employment Chart . . . . .                 | 54 |
| Equal Rights . . . . .                     | 51 |
| Executive Branch . . . . .                 | 67 |
| Export-Import Bank . . . . .               | 61 |
| Farm Message . . . . .                     | 67 |
| Fifth Amendment . . . . .                  | 61 |
| Firings Dispute . . . . .                  | 64 |
| Floor Action . . . . .                     | 57 |
| Gangsters Coddled? . . . . .               | 64 |
| Hawaiian Statehood . . . . .               | 60 |
| Health . . . . .                           | 61 |
| Housing Program . . . . .                  | 65 |
| "Instant Retaliation" . . . . .            | 70 |
| Juvenile Delinquency . . . . .             | 62 |
| Korean Treaty . . . . .                    | 61 |
| Labor Message . . . . .                    | 68 |
| Late Developments . . . . .                | 74 |
| Lobby Law . . . . .                        | 65 |
| Lobby Registrations . . . . .              | 55 |
| Nominations . . . . .                      | 71 |
| Political Finances . . . . .               | 72 |
| Political Notes . . . . .                  | 72 |
| Power Policy . . . . .                     | 70 |
| Press Conference . . . . .                 | 67 |
| Pressures . . . . .                        | 55 |
| Pressure Points . . . . .                  | 56 |
| Probes' Costs . . . . .                    | 65 |
| Public Works Chart . . . . .               | 54 |
| Red Trade . . . . .                        | 70 |
| St. Lawrence Seaway . . . . .              | 58 |
| Seniority Adjustment . . . . .             | 58 |
| Social Security Message . . . . .          | 69 |
| Social Security Plan, Democratic . . . . . | 64 |
| Soil Conservation . . . . .                | 62 |
| Stockpile . . . . .                        | 61 |
| Tax Revision . . . . .                     | 60 |
| Truman on Herrings . . . . .               | 73 |
| Vote Chart, Senate . . . . .               | 59 |



## congressional quiz

1. Q--Is there any legal requirement which says the President shall report to the Congress on the State of the Union, or is this just the custom?

A--The U. S. Constitution (Art. II, Sect. 3) declares the President shall "from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient..."

2. Q--I've seen a statement that the President should have scheduled his Economic Report to Congress for earlier than Jan. 28. Is there a legal deadline for it?

A--The Employment Act of 1946, which called for the Report, stated it should be submitted within 60 days of the beginning of each regular session of the Congress. But the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 amended the provision to require presentation "at the beginning" of each regular session. No specific date was mentioned. The Employment Act also established the President's Council of Economic Advisers, which reports to the President. He usually incorporates its findings in his own report.

3. Q--Is the President required by law to submit a budget?

A--Yes. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 authorized the President, assisted by the Bureau of the Budget, to prepare and submit an annual budget on the first day of each regular session for consideration by the Congress. In 1950 the provision was amended to require submission within 15 days of the convening of Congress. This year, Jan. 21 is the last date on which the budget could legally be delivered because the second session began on Jan. 6. Although the President submits a budget the Congress is in no way bound to follow his recommendations. The Constitution gives to the Congress the power to levy taxes and vote expenditures for the operation of the government.

4. Q--Since the number of Congressmen sent to Washington by a state depends on the State's population, why hasn't the number of Representatives kept pace with the increase in U. S. population?

A--Total House membership has been fixed at 435 ever since 1930. Prior to that time, Congress was reapportioned every 10 years or so (they didn't reapportion in 1920) simply by increasing the representation of those states that had a population gain. But population growth was so rapid that lawmakers felt the House would be too unwieldy a body unless membership was stabilized.

5. Q--Why is a Constitutional amendment necessary to permit 18-year-olds to vote? Haven't some states already done so?

A--The 10th amendment states: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Partly under this state's rights amendment Georgia, in 1943 by state Constitutional amendment, reduced its legal voting age from 21 to 18. (Art. I, Sect. 4 provides: "The manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.") Of course, a U. S. Constitutional amendment, duly ratified by three-fourths of the states, would apply to everyone in the Union, whether or not all states agreed to lower the voting age.

6. Q--How many persons receive "social security" benefits?

A--The Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance reports that just under six million persons were getting social security benefits as of Dec. 31, 1953. Included in the total were 3.9 million retired workers, widows and dependent parents. Wives and dependent husbands receiving benefits totalled 900,000. Also being paid monthly benefit checks were 1.1 million minor children.

7. Q--Are the Republicans planning to publish something similar to the Democratic Digest?

A--No, but the Republican National Committee is beginning publication in January of a monthly four-page newspaper, to be distributed free to about 150,000 GOP political workers. The Democratic Digest, a pocket-sized magazine, runs 112 pages a month and sells for \$3 a year or 25 cents an issue on newsstands. The Digest, first published in July, 1953, has a circulation of about 100,000 a month.

8. Q--If two or more states want to get together and try to develop or control a river common to their boundaries, why must a bill allowing them to do that be approved by Congress?

A--There is a Constitutional provision against any state "without the consent of Congress,...enter(ing) into any agreement or compact with another state" (Art. I, Sect. 10). For example, Public Law 52 of the 83rd Congress allows the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont to enter a four-state compact for flood control on the Connecticut River. The bill (S261) was introduced by the eight Senators from those states.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (6) 45, (7) 36.